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The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

That Piano.

Those of our readers who had the good fortune to attend the concert of Mr. Gottschalk, last evening, and which was one of the greatest musical treats we have had for some time, could not fail to have remarked the magnificent "Chickering" Grand Piano which, under his magic touch, produced such marvellous effects. Its delicious tones rang forth to the remotest parts of the hall; now soft as the murmur of the summer breeze, then powerful as a complete orchestra, and preserving from the one extreme to the other, the same pure musical quality of sound, Mr Gottschalk seemed to feel that he had a servant willing and able to do his bidding; it gave him inspiration, causing him to play in a manner far ahead of any of his previous efforts. He "sang" over the exquisite melody of "Home" with the most touching tenderness, and thundered the "Battle Cry of Freedom" with a power and vigor to infuse patriotism through a whole division.

This instrument is not one made especially for Mr Gottschalk's use, but one of Chickering & Sons' ordinary regular instruments, and has been traveling with him for several months, bearing his terrific shakes and thundering assaults, with the firmness of a rock. Certainly a poor piano would sound well under Gottschalk's hands, but even he could not produce such tones as he did last night on any but one of the greatest perfection.

Mr. Gottschalk has given his testimony there and again to the superior qualities of Chickering & Sons' Grand Pianos, and he has now left his opinion of their Square Pianos in the following letter to Mr. C. C. Mellor, their agent for this city, to which he is joined by the artists who assisted him in the performance of the Tannhauser March, and Faust March, for four pianos:

MR. MELLOR—*Dear Sir:* Permit us to thank you for furnishing the two fine Chickering Square Pianos used by us at the concert this evening. Having tried and examined on many occasions the Square Pianos of Messrs. Chickering & Sons' manufacture, we take pleasure in testifying to their excellence; possessing, as they do, that pure sonorous tone, brilliancy and melodiousness in the treble, and deep richness in the bass, combined with a remarkable uniformity and evenness throughout the whole extent of the keyboard, and an elasticity of action, and solidity of construction which constitutes the beau ideal of a perfect instrument. We recommend them heartily to the public.

GOTTSCHALK, E. MUZIO,
V. DE HAM, S. BEHRENS.

This is high praise, but well deserved, as any one can be convinced of by examining the beautiful Chickerings to be seen at Mellor's Rooms, 81 Wood street.

Compare Prices.

We would invite the attention of our readers, who may require anything in the Drug way, to the establishment of JOSEPH FLEMING, corner of the Diamond and Market street. It is the best conducted establishment in the city, and the great secret of his extensive business, is the fact that he makes it an invariable rule to keep such an extensive assortment of everything pertaining to his business, and his prices so low, that persons visiting his establishment cannot fail to be suited. His stock of medicinal liquors, for quality and variety, cannot be excelled in the city. He has everything in the patent medicine line, and at a small advance on the manufacturer's prices. His stock of hair brushes and dressing combs are beautiful. Being a believer in the principle of quick sales and small profits, you can depend upon anything at his establishment on most reasonable terms. Give him a call and compare prices.

Prices of Dry Goods.

Prices of Dry Goods on Monday, January 30th, and the following week at Gardner & Schleite's 91 Market street: Heavy Canton Flannel, 50 cents; White, Red and Yellow Flannel, 50 to 62½ cents; Heavy Barred Flannels, 90 cents; Undressed Long Cloth Shirting Muslin, 37½ cents; Table Linen, 62½ cents; Plaid Mohair Dress Goods, 37½ cents; De'aines, 40 cents; Coburg Cloths, 62 cents; Balmoral Skirts, $2 75; All Wool Plaids, 87½ cents; Poplin Plaids, 87½ cents; French Merinoes, $1 50; Black Silk, $1 50; Best Kid Gloves, $1 75; Woolen Shawls, $5 50 to $10 50; Woolen Blankets, $10 to $22 50. We will sell at the above prices for one week only.

The New York Ledger.

The New York *Ledger*, for this week, contains a sketch of Mr. Everett's life, from the pen of the great historian, Hon. George Bancroft, written expressly for the *Ledger*. Mr. Bancroft was Mr. Everett's life long friend, and for that reason Mr. Bonner requested him to write this sketch. The fourth page of the *Ledger*—the page on which Mr. Everett's articles were usually printed, is in mourning, and the entire contents of that page are devoted to the memory of the departed statesman.—*N. Y. Evening Express.*

Far Superior.

In referring to the reprinting in to-day's issue of the testimonial of the principal musical artists in favor of the Steinway & Sons pianos, the following explanation is deemed desirable. It at first read "*incomparably superior to them all.*" Subsequently it was agreed upon to substitute the word "*far*," thus causing it to read in New York papers "FAR *superior to them all*," and in which shape our readers will find it in our columns of to-day.

Fourth Ward, Allegheny

The Block Committees will meet this (Wednesday) evening at seven o'clock, at the Columbia Engine House, corner of Lacock and Anderson streets. Prompt attendance is requested, as business of special importance will be before the meeting. All interested in filling the quota of the ward are invited to be present.

Great Excitement.

Pittock, opposite the Post office, continues to receive new and photographs. He received yesterday some 200 cards of M'lle Vestvali, and others. He has also all the late books, papers and magazines. On his counters you will find an immense assortment of albums, gold pens, and every other article in his line. He deserves the patronage of the public.

Freedom's Battle.

The great battle won by Freedom in the House of Representatives yesterday, by the passage of the resolutions looking to the speedy extirpation of slavery from the soil of the Republic, is an event that will live forever in history. The scene is graphically described in our special dispatch, and will be repeated as the glorious news travels to the most distant parts of the land.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—We learn through private sources, that at Washington, Senator MORGAN's name is most frequently used in connection with the Treasury Department, soon to be vacant. In New York, we observe, there is growing up quite a lively discussion as to who shall succeed Mr. MORGAN in the Senate. In the Western part of the State the name of Judge NOAH H. DAVIS is rising to prominence. He is a man of excellent ability on the Bench, but as yet unknown to fame. Nevertheless he is the equal of a majority of the Senate, as at present constituted.

GEN. PATTERSON has at last published his history of the famous Shenandoah campaign. It is an elaborate defense of his operations, and a labored attempt to prove that the battle of Bull Run was lost through no fault of his. Gen. Patterson produces in his pamphlet a letter from President Lincoln, who writes: "I am unable to see that you could have done anything else than you did do. Your hands were tied; you obeyed your orders, and did your duty, and I am satisfied with your conduct." Gen. Thomas, who was in General Patterson's command at that time, also approves his conduct.

A Letter from Mr. Everett.

The following letter from Edward Everett to Robert Bonner, Esq., of the *Ledger*, contains passages of general interest now that he is no longer living:

BOSTON, December 30, 1864.

My Dear Robert: Having been hard at work all day, I sit down by way of relaxation, late in the evening, to have a little chat with you. I am rejoiced to hear that the *Ledger* is doing as you say, "remarkably well."

I do, I assure you, take great satisfaction in the thought, that, through your columns, I speak to so large an audience, and occasionally with good effect. When are four thousand persons in Faneuil Hall compared with the numbers who read the *Ledger*? I often receive letters of acknowledgment. * * * *

With respect to the French mission, it has been occasionally mentioned to me, never by me, except at this moment, in writing to you. Unless our Ministers, now abroad, are recalled, it is not likely that Massachusetts, which has now three full Ministers, will be allowed to have another. Even if they should come home, there are other Massachusetts men who will do what I shall not, seek to obtain places for themselves or friends. In fact I am very doubtful whether I should accept it, if offered to me. I have been ten years in Europe. I am in my seventy-first year. I don't want the salary. I refused, two years ago, to go abroad on a confidential mission *to all the leading Courts*, with leave to stay as long as I thought expedient in each Capital: to have a secretary and an allowance equal to the highest salary. It is true I was not to have a regular commission; but I was to have a private credential from the President, and a letter from the Secretary of State to all the ministers of foreign affairs. Having declined this, when urged upon me, you can judge whether I am very eager to go abroad, or very likely to solicit any office. I do not wish these things published now, but when I am gone you can affirm them on good authority. In the meantime, my moderation is not likely, on this occasion, to be put to the test; for there is not the least probability that the office will be offered me. * * * *

Ever sincerely yours, EDWARD EVERETT.
ROBERT BONNER, Esq.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

SLAVERY DOOMED!

Constitutional Amendment Passed.

Wildest Enthusiasm in the House.

THRILLING SCENE.

UNPRECEDENTED REJOICING.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Western Soldiers Transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

Rebel Senator Foote Within our Lines

He Refuses to take the Oath of Allegiance and is Arrested.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial

WASHINGTON, January 31.

The announcement in these dispatches some weeks ago that Tammany Hall was bringing its influence to bear on the passage of the Constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery, and that its success was therefore assured, received its full ratification in the House this afternoon. The largest audience of the session packed the galleries and lobbies, flooded the reporter's gallery with ladies, and overflowed into all the vacant spaces on the floor. Appeals were made, as usual, from the Democratic side to have the vote postponed, and there were implied threats of filibustering unless it was, but Ashley refused to make any further delay, and the Democrats were forced to submit to the end. The final announcement of the vote was the signal for a whirlwind of applause, wholly unprecedented in congressional annals. The galleries led off, giving cheer after cheer; members on the floor then joined in shouting, throwing up their hats and clapping their hands, while the ladies in the galleries waved their handkerchiefs, and the very pages on the floor, joined in the demonstrations of delight. The Democrats had been very fierce in their demands for order, when there had been some applause over the affirmative votes of some of their own number, and had very imperiously demanded the inforcement of the rules, but the storm of applause that now swept through the chamber was too much to resist, and so they set silent and solemn in the midst.

Amid all the rejoicings it is now earnestly hoped that the Legislatures, particularly those of the great leading States, will promptly take up the amendment and pass it through without delay. The effect of prompt action in the present shape of the peace negotiations will be particularly valuable, and the Union leaders here hope before the end of the week to hear of decisive action from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and the other great States.

A subsidy is proposed in the bill of Senator Anthony for a mail line via the Isthmus to California of four hundred, six hundred or eight hundred thousand dollars, and the Post Master General may deem necessary to establish a semi-monthly, tri-monthly or weekly lines.

The balance in the treasury subject to draft for postal service, at the close of the last fiscal year, was $998,075, as appears from the statement communicated to the Senate by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Wade presented to-day in the Senate resolutions of the Ohio Legislature remonstating against the passage of the Bankrupt bill and those in favor of the repeal of the duty on paper.

Lieut. Col. R. S. Patterson, 20th Iowa Volunteers, has been appointed Provost Marshal of the Department of Arkansas.

An order issued from the War Department to-day, transfers to the Veteran Reserve Corps one hundred and sixty-nine Western soldiers who have been examined and declared unfit for further field service. Twenty-seven belong to Ohio regiments, twelve to Indiana twenty-six to Illinois, sixty to Michigan, twelve to Wisconsin, nine to Iowa, thirteen to Missouri, two to Minnesota, two to Kentucky, two to Tennessee regiments, and one to Kansas.

A dispatch from the Shenandoah Valley, received at the War Department to-day, states that the rebel Senator Foote arrived within the Federal lines, near Front Royal, yesterday. He was asked to take the oath of allegiance, which he declined, and was accordingly placed under arrest. He is expected here to-morrow.

Rumors About Peace.

Commissioners from Richmond Said to be on their Way to Washington.

Their Arrival Within Gen. Grant's Lines.

The Terms of Peace they Bring Said to be perfectly Satisfactory to the Administration.

Rumors in Baltimore state that the Richmond Sentinel Confirms It.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.

It was currently reported here last night and is reported here this morning that Peace Commissioners from Richmond are on their way to Washington. According to the rumor they are expected to arrive at Annapolis.

A second dispatch in the *American* is as follows:

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 31.—Colonel Taylor, of the Second Maryland regiment, who arrived here this morning, says that on Sunday, Alexander H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter, and two others, reached our lines and requested to come without arms, as Fort Hill, but were refused and were awaiting permission from Gen. Grant who was then absent.

"It is believed the commissioners will be admitted, nevertheless, and are now on their way to Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.—A special dispatch to the *Evening Telegraph*, dated Washington, Jan. 30, states that it is known in the best informed circles here, that a commission from Jeff Davis, consisting of Vice President Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter and Gen. G. W. Smith have arrived at Annapolis with full powers to arrange a settlement of our national difficulties. It is believed from the understanding between Mr. Blair and Mr. Davis that the terms will be entirely satisfactory to the administration and to Congress, and will chiefly relate to amnesty to all offenders and a withdrawal of the confiscation proclamation.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.

The *American* this afternoon publishes the following dispatch:—The report has been current on the street since last evening to the effect that the Richmond *Sentinel* has announced the departure of three peace commissioners for Washington.

Up to noon to-day we have no official confirmation of the rumor, though the assertion has been made in the morning by equally positive announcements that peace commissioners, consisting of the rebel Vice President, and Generals R. M. T. Hunter and Campbell had arrived at City Point, and were expected to reach Annapolis to-day.

They are not spoken of as commissioners representing the rebel government but as citizens representing the people, on their way to Washington to confer with President Lincoln on the subject of peace, precisely in the same capacity that Mr. Blair visited Richmond.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—Nothing can be obtained in confirmatory of the report that rebel peace commissioners have arrived at City Point *en route* to Washington.

THE AMENITIES OF THE PICKET LINE.—The following is a copy of a letter thrown over to our men on picket at the front:

GENTLEMEN: There is one thing you have got and I want; that is a Masonic breastpin. You will favor me by having a red ribbon tied to my gun. I have not got any tobacco with me, but I will be on picket to-morrow night and will have some. Please just not think last of us not answering when you speak. Our officers are very strict on us. I wish the privates on both sides would come to some conclusion and stop this war. I think we could make peace right off. Don't gather around those front holes in sacks. The officers order us to fire, but we don't. All the shooting done in the daytime is done by them. If you throw anything over, be sure and throw it as far as you can.

FROM HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Increase of Railway Fares Remonstrated Against.

Act to Incorporate Monongahela Valley Railroad.

DIVISION OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY INTO TWO SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Change of Track of P. F. W. & C. R.R.

The Extension of McClure Township.

Bill to Prevent Speculation With Government Funds.

Important Bills Passed Finally.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial

HARRISBURG, Jan. 30, 1865.

SENATE—The Senate met at eight o'clock. Messrs. Graham and Bigham presented petitions from Pittsburgh and Pitt Township, for two separate school districts.

Mr. Bigham, a remonstrance from the burgess and Council of Birmingham and Councils of Allegheny, against the increase of passenger railway fares.

Mr. Graham read a bill extending the boundaries of McClure township.

Mr. Connell, an act authorizing railroad companies to erect docks and harbors. Also, one requiring railroad companies using tunnels, bridges, and railroads of other companies to pay a part of the cost of the same.

Mr. Hoge, a supplement to the act incorporating the Kersey Oil Company, preventing operating in Venango.

Mr. Bigham, an act authorizing Railroad Companies to employ policemen at stations. Also, relating to skilled apprentices. Also, incorporating the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company.

On motion the Senate proceedings relating to the death of Dr. Reed were ordered to be printed like those of the House. Adjourned.

HOUSE—The Allegheny delegation presented petitions favorable to a division of Allegheny county into two school districts, and remonstrances from municipalities against the increased fare on passenger railways.

Mr. Slack, a petition from citizens of Lawrenceville against increasing the borough taxes.

Messrs. Purdy and Burgwin, two bills incorporating the Cherry Run Railroad.

Mr. Ridley, an act relating to the Fifth Judicial District.

Mr. Slack, an act incorporating the Pennsylvania Transportation and Insurance Company.

Mr. Chadwick, a supplementary act preventing horses and other animals running at large in Allegheny county, by fining the owners.

Mr. Slack, an act incorporating the Subterranean Oil Company.

Mr. Quay, an act authorizing the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad to change the location of its track.

Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 31.

SENATE.—Mr. Graham presented a petition for the extension of the boundaries of McClure township.

Mr. Hopkins, a bill extending the time for the payment of the enrollment tax; also, a bill incorporating the Pigeon Creek Valley Railroad Company and giving them power to hold coal lands in Allegheny and other counties.

Mr. Clymer, a supplementary act relative to the Humboldt Petroleum Works.

Mr. Donovan, a bill preventing Government officers speculating with funds.

The Coalfield Railroad Company's act of incorporation was passed finally.

HOUSE.—The following bills were passed finally: A supplement extending the act relative to mechanics' liens to Allegheny county, provided the property should not be liable to liens for repairs, alterations and additions made without the consent of owners; refunding thirty dollars to James Hazlitt, of Washington; incorporating the Pigeon Creek Valley Turnpike Company, to run from Monongahela City to a point on the National road between Beallsville and Hillsborough; incorporating the Titusville Gas Company; Allowing the School Directors of Wayne township, Erie county, to levy a tax of four per cent. to pay bounties; for the relief of the county treasurer, Hawthorne, of Mercer; giving pensions to Alex. Scott and Robert Faetz, of Butler; a supplement to an act incorporating the Allegheny and Butler plank road company, authorizing an increase of tolls; a supplementary act repealing the section restricting the Mahoning and French Creek railroad from issuing mortgage bonds to not exceeding eighteen thousand dollars per mile; a supplementary act giving the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county powers of a court of chancery in certain suits relating to turnpikes and plank roads.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Important Decision by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Making Paper from Corn Husks.

The Late Homicide in Washington.

The Quota of New York City.

Shipment of Goods to Matamoras.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

In the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Bank of the Commonwealth, etc., plaintiffs in error vs. the Commissioners of Taxes, etc., in error to the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. Justice Nelson, in the Supreme Court of the United States, has delivered the opinion of the Court reversing the judgment of the Court of Appeals with costs, and remanding the case with directions to enter judgment in conformity to the opinion of the Supreme Court. The same judgment was rendered in all the other bank cases.

Two years ago the Supreme Court of the United States pronounced a decision that a State had no right to tax United States bonds and securities, and the present decision is to the effect that such bonds and securities cannot be taxed by indirection on a valuation equal to the amount of the capital stock of the banks so invested.

NEW YORK, January 31.

The editors of the country who have control of the new patent process for making printing paper from corn husks, having been overwhelmed with inquiry from farmers and others, give notice that their immediate wish is to elicit information. They desire to receive proposals from every State, county and town in the United States for supplying dry and sound husks as the same may be supplied from the corn. The leaves of the corn are also desirable. The husks and leaves can be put up if more convenient and should be delivered at railroad stations well packed in barrels or bags. They will be ready to receive proposals stating the quantity that will be contracted for, and the price per pound, for one, two or more years. Address, with full particulars, D. H. Craig, Cashier, Agent of the Associated Press, New York city.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—Mary Harris, the young woman from Chicago, who shot and killed Andrew J. Sherrouse, a clerk in the office of the Comptroller of Currency yesterday, has been lodged in jail. It appears from the testimony that she stated to Mr. Mechlough, Comptroller, that the deceased had violated his marriage engagement with her; he had done her no harm, but was engaged to her by consent of parents, and had continued his correspondence with her until within a month of his marriage. She said she asked no sympathy for herself. All the sorrow was for her and parents. She charged that the deceased had betrayed her from home and friends, and placed her in a house of ill fame, which determined her to do the deed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

The principal topic of discussion at present is the increased quota of the city. Many hard words are used and the efforts thus far for correction are ineffectual.

The *Post* says the shipment of goods from New York to Matamoras has suddenly and rapidly increased. Twenty-three clearances were made for that port in the month just ended. It is thought most of the goods will reach the rebel use. The vessels sail under British register.

The *Times'* Paris letter says secession papers are trying to refute the notion of the Mexican resolutions of Winter Davis.

The late success of the army and navy modified their tone. They all show that they desire Mr. Seward to remain in office to carry out his policy of non-intervention and conciliation. The *Times* special says:—The Ways and Means Committee have received the report of the sub-committee on the tax bill. They have not made any alteration in the schedule of the old bill, simply perfecting it with a view to its proper administration. In regard to the tax on crude and manufactured petroleum, they have not changed the latter, and only imposed a very slight tax on crude petroleum.

The House Postoffice Committee have before them a proposition to bridge the Ohio river at Cincinnati.

It is believed the Senate will not adopt the amendment of the Finance Committee, fixing the duty on paper at fifteen cents.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: It is understood the Senate Military Committee will soon report a bill for the assignment or dismissal of unemployed general officers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Well-informed persons are not disposed to credit the rumor that Secretary Fessenden in his instructions to Jay Cooke, says he intends to rely wholly hereafter upon taxes, and the sale of seven-thirty bonds to pay the expenses of the war.

The Rebel Guerrillas Routed.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 30—Midnight.

Col. Salm Salm, of the 68th New York infantry, in command of his regiment and a portion of the 18th colored, has returned to Bridgeport from an expedition on Town Creek, twelve miles from Ramans Landing, where he surprised a guerrilla band, killing and wounding eight, capturing four, with thirty three horses and equipments. Lieut. Morton, of the 18th colored, was killed, the only loss sustained by Salm.

The guerrillas at Athens yesterday captured and murdered Major Devine, of Tennessee.

The loyal troops also captured Maj. McGonghey, of McMinn county.

Col Grossvenor, of General Steadman's command, has driven the guerrillas out of the county.

France and Her Emperor.

Last evening, the seventh of the regular course of lectures given under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, was delivered at Concert Hall, by Rev. John S. C. Abbott, on the interesting subject of "France and her Emperor." There was a large and intelligent audience assembled, who were delighted with the masterly manner in which the distinguished lecturer treated his subject. Mr. Abbott had some little diffidence in speaking upon "France and her Emperor," for at the present time that country is not popular on this continent, and it is unpleasant to speak on a subject in which the speaker is not sure of carrying with him the sympathies of his audience. France at present occupied a position of wonder to the whole world. The French were always a liberty-loving race, and yet they bow beneath a yoke which neither England or America would submit to. An adventurer crossed over the British Channel, took possession of the palaces of the Tuileries, St. Cloud and Versailles, and compelled six hundred thousand soldiers to acknowledge him as their despotic monarch. Never had a nobler band of men assembled than that which met on the 6th of May, 1789, to inaugurate a reform, but they had obstacles to overcome of great difficulty. The extravagances of the King were gigantic in dimension, and he claimed that the five millions of dollars allowed him as a salary, was not sufficient to keep in decency himself and family consisting of his wife and two children. He obtain troops to crush the democracy, and that the soldiers were flocking to the standard of the King. That great mind, Mirabeau, had a private interview with the Queen, in a summer house at the palace of St. Cloud, begged her to persuade her husband to change his mad policy, or rebellion and devastation would ensue. She agreed to his proposition, but afterwards frowned down by the nobles, went from her to her husband, and with him opposed every action in favor of the people. Then, to appease the enraged people, he twice took the oath to support the Constitution, but with the oath fresh on his lips, aided in every indirect way he could the enemies of the King, and the army of the nobles marched under the command of the Duke of Brunswick, were marching to the destruction of Paris. The King, in his constitutional capacity, thwarted and prevented all plans for defense, and the nobles in their insolence, as the invading army drew near, took off their masks, and openly avowed their intention of joining the invading army. Then in desperation the people rose, and the streets ran with the blood of the noble. The King was beheaded, his wife and child and his head fell beneath the sweep of the guillotine.

Now commenced the reign of terror in France—the government was overthrown, the nobles massacred, and the guillotine established as the only tribunal known. Robespierre, Lamartine labored to bring the country to reason, but he was hurled into the dungeon, and only after long and tedious imprisonment escaped from the blood-stained land. In this extremity Napoleon arose from Egypt, and without striking a blow, brought peace to that distracted country. He was crowned by the sovereigns of Europe asking for peace, but they, treading under foot popular liberty, treated with Napoleon with contempt, and only by a petition of two millions of Frenchmen, and a million and a half of bayonets swarmed into the country, and drove the great man to Elba, when the Bourbons came into power. But ere long the people called the noble man from his seclusion, and placed him again at the helm of the ship of state. In this Napoleon was triumphantly received everywhere, and made a grand triumphant progress to Paris, where he was crowned by the sovereigns of Europe asking for peace, but they, treading under foot popular liberty, treated with contempt. He was compelled by a petition of two millions of Frenchmen, and a million and a half of bayonets swarmed into the country, and drove the great man to Elba, when the Bourbons came into power. In this extremity Napoleon arose from Egypt, and without striking a blow, brought peace to that distracted country. He

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the sole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty-five cents a time.

Board of Trade--Business of Pittsburgh.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Board of Trade, on Saturday last, the final arrangements were made for furnishing and occupying the new rooms of the Corporation. A Committee was appointed to solicit a subscription from our business houses to aid in fitting up the rooms in good style. We alluded in a previous article relative to the Board of Trade, to the very limited support that has always been extended to this Corporation, and urged the claims of the institution to liberal encouragement from all classes of our business houses. The expenses of the Corporation have been necessarily on a very economical scale, and many have declined to support the institution, on the ground that its rooms did not, in style or finish, approach those of similar Corporations in other cities. The want of this support was the reason assigned in turn, and the Directors have felt unwilling to involve the Corporation in debt by taking finer rooms and contracting liabilities for new furniture.

In the past four or five years, the number of our manufactories and commercial houses has largely increased. New branches of business have been added to our commerce and much wealth. During that period the Oil Trade has grown up in this community; the successful manufacture of all descriptions of Steel here has made Pittsburgh the chief productive market for that important article; the manufacture of Iron has, in the same time, increased fifty per cent; the production of Glass in proportion; and the number of our commission, produce and other classes of mercantile houses, correspondingly. It is in view of this growth of our city and the increase of its business, that the Directors of the Board of Trade have felt authorized in leasing, at a very heavy increase of rent over the amount paid heretofore, the elegant rooms now to be occupied by the corporation. We feel sure that when once comfortably settled in them, the business community will give a very liberal support to the institution; that it can be, consequently, made largely useful to all the interests of the city. The proper furnishing of the new rooms will be a heavy bill of expense, and as the treasury of the Board is bare, the Directors considered it proper to appoint a committee to wait upon our business men to solicit the amount of money required for that purpose, and have done so with every confidence that the committee will meet a liberal response to their request.

Beyond the propriety of so important a city as Pittsburgh having commodious, cheerful, well furnished Board of Trade Rooms, the present time calls for an exhibition of public spirit. One of the first large public meetings that will be held in the new Rooms of the Board, will be a Convention of all the Iron and Steel Manufacturers of the United States. This important Convention, perhaps one of the most important, in a commercial point of view, held for some time, will be on the 22d of February. And, for one, we hope that not only all the delegates be handsomely entertained, by our manufacturers; but that the liberality of our business houses will enable the Board of Trade to fit up their rooms in a style that will do credit to the city of Pittsburgh; so that one of the influential delegates who will be assembled there from all the important cities and manufacturing districts of the country.

The reputation of Pittsburgh abroad, for wealth, is great; her character for manufacturing high; and we should like to see her status for public spirit increased by the future support extended to the Board of Trade, and especially by the liberality of the contributions in aid of handsomely furnishing the new habitation of the Corporation.

Extension of the State Capitol.

Work has been commenced on the Capitol extension, at Harrisburg, the foundation having been excavated. The plan adopted proposes an extension in the rear of the main or centre building, at present occupied by the Senate and House. The extension will embrace, on the first floor, a number of committee rooms and private rooms for the Speakers of the two Houses. The second floor will be mainly occupied by the State Library, whose accommodations, as indicated in his report of 1864, are restricted to but two rooms of very limited capacity. Many thousand volumes of interesting and valuable works are stowed away in the garret of the old capitol, for want of room for cases within the limits now allotted for the Storage of books. The adopted plan is for a continuance with the original plan of the Capitol, erected in 1812, now the centre record in one of the department, which proposes the continuous extension indicated. The cost of the extension will be from $60,000 to $65,000, and it is designed to make it fire proof. This building permanently establishes Harrisburg as the Capital of the State, and puts an end to the prospects of the Philadelphians for securing its removal to that city.

Sale of Oil Property.

RIVER MEN GOING INTO THE OIL BUSINESS.—Capt. JOHN S. MCMILLEN and Capt. S. LEWIS have purchased a tract of land containing fifty-seven acres, situate on what is know as the Little Beaver paper mill tract, Beaver county, Pa., and located on both sides of the creek. The tract is within one mile of the Smith's Ferry oil property, and a few hundred yards from a fifteen barrel flowing well, which was struck within the past two weeks. This tract has been pronounced by oil men as one among the best in the State. The new owners will go to work at once, and, having both the means and the energy to make it a success, will be heard from before the close of the season.

PEACE AT HAND.—The dispatch put forth by the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, on Friday last, to the effect that DAVIS was disposed to make peace on almost any terms, is reiterated by that paper. "We assure the public," it says, "that the hour of peace is at hand. We again affirm the truth of the statement which we published on Friday, notwithstanding the falsehoods so industriously kept afloat by the New York newspapers."

GEN. SCHOFIELD, of the 23d Corps, lately attached to THOMAS's command, was at Hampton Roads, on the 28th, with Gen. GRANT and Assistant secretary of the Navy Fox. Whether he and his corps will join GRANT on the James, or proceed to join SHERMAN, is not stated. Considering that the whereabouts of the latter General is somewhat uncertain, the former junction is most likely to take place.

THE ACQUITTAL OF COL. NORTH.—Col. NORTH charged with fraud in connection with the soldiers' vote in New York, has been acquitted and unconditionally released. We would like to inquire whether this has been done on the facts, or for "reasons of State," better known to certain New York politicians than the public.

Republican Government.

The tone of European sentiment, with reference to our form of Government, has generally been skeptical and unfriendly. For many years, the prophetic style of utterance satisfied this sentiment, and predictions of failure abounded; for three years past, the prophets of evil have taken the historic pen, and, over and over again, declared that the Republican experiment had proved a failure. Writing history is, generally, safer than writing predictions; but in this instance, both are erroneous.

The theory of Republican Government, i. e., of representative democracy, has for the past three years undergone a severe probation, a trial that few Governments of any kind could survive. An insurrection, deliberately planned by conspirators, and assuming the magnitude of a formidable and protracted war, burst suddenly upon us. The Government, too, at the time was in the hands of an administration, below the average of administrations, in ability; and embraced many men extensively complicated in the conspiracy, and still further, the actual outbreaking of the rebellion occurred just on the change—not only of administration but of general policy—always a critical period in Governments. Yet there was not any serious or extensive jar in the working of our institutions; no new principle was involved; no demand was raised by the emergency, which existing provisions of the Government could not meet. The theory was complete, and the momentous events but conformed themselves to it, without stretching authority and without distorting legal provisions.

An additional and severe strain on Republican government was a Presidential election, in the midst of this internal contest. Such an election, in peaceful times, often occasions a large amount of popular excitement. The political questions, in this case, were the more stirring because intimately involving the interests of the war. The colapse of the institutions of Government was confidently and joyously anticipated by some, and many looked forward to the election contest with melancholly misgivings. Yet the old machinery worked like a charm. Unusual quiet prevailed every where at the polls, and a prompt acquiescence every where greeted the result. No evidence appeared in any district to justify skepticism about our form of government. The London *Times* lately spoke of the "unmanageable franchise" of America. We think the millions of our freemen manage it exceedingly well. Even the rebel leaders admitted that the election of 1864 was conducted in an orderly and constitutional way, and we have not learned that they have expressed any other opinion of that of 1864.

Our present and great troubles, which old country politicians have not only predicted would be fatal to our Government, but have also attributed to its inherent defects, have not originated in our republicanism at all, but have sprung from a foreign and incompatible element. The fracture has occurred just where a flaw has been known to exist—just where there was an element, not republican, foisted into the system.

The throwing of this out, which will be a result of the present convulsion, will restore the machinery to good working order. We shall be a more unique people, and of course more thoroughly united, stronger, happier, and, we trust, as pacific as in olden times.

Our cousins and kindred on the other side of the sea, will yet probably disown their own politics, and announcements of the failure of the Republican experiment, and live on terms of honest friendship with Brother JONATHAN, the Republican.

Wilmington the Blockade-Runners' Trap.

It is reported that a few nights ago Admiral PORTER caught another blockade-runner in his trap in the Cape Fear River, it being the fourth since the fall of Fort Fisher. This, we presume, the Richmond press will regard as another "blessing in disguise," but it is disguised so perfectly that we can't see it. A late dispatch from Halifax proves how important that port has become as a depot for the Wilmington blockade-runners left Bermuda for that port during the six days ending with the 20th, and five more were on the point of sailing on the 21st, when the news of the fall of Fort Fisher prevented them from doing so.

In one week's time, therefore, eleven cargoes of ammunition and supplies of every kind were to be dispatched to the rebel armies, and yet the rebel journals have the effrontery to affirm that they will now do better without these sinews of war than though they had continued to come, or, in other words, that JEFF. DAVIS was a fool for organizing some time since a "Bureau of Foreign Supplies."

As the reader is aware, much of the home army material in the south has been manufactured and husbanded in Georgia, where the Confederate workshop would, it was supposed, be safe from Federal invasion. The Richmond *Enquirer*, of November 11th, in an editorial on this subject, alluded to "the magnificent powder mills at Augusta, the arsenal there, the "national armory and Central Laboratory at "Macon, Ga., and the arsenals at Savannah, "Columbus, Athens and Fayetteville."

Having cut off the "foreign supplies" Gen. GRANT is now essaying through SHERMAN to deprive the insurgents of the domestic materials, including the labor and guidance of Almighty God; and he does earnestly invite all soldiers and citizens to observe the same in a spirit of reverence, puitence and prayer."

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General Intelligence.

The Detroit Board of Trade, on Saturday, adopted a report urging upon Congress the establishment of a National Navy Yard in that city.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Michigan, declaring the law allowing soldiers in the field to vote to be unconstitutional, will give the Democrats one member of Congress, eight members of the State Legislature and a large number of county officers in the State.

Several prominent citizens of Detroit have determined to emigrate to Mexico, selecting Sonora as their place of residence.

The Chicago Council have adopted resolutions donating Union Park or other suitable place in the city that may be selected, for the erection thereon of the State Capitol, should the Legislature see proper to remove the seat of government to Chicago. They have also appropriated $500,000 to aid in constructing the state buildings. The Legislature is now visiting Chicago and Peoria, the two contesting cities for the honor of being the State Capital.

A correspondent says that for the first time in thirty years, the Patapsco is so filled with drifting ice as to offer serious obstructions to steamboat navigation. The boat leaving Fortress Monroe on the 20th could not make its way to Baltimore, on account of the vast fields of heavy drifting ice borne down into the Chesapeake Bay by the Patapsco River. Her officers were forced to put into Annapolis.

Jeff. Davis, President of the "C. S. A.," has issued a proclamation, appointing Friday, the 10th day of March next, "as a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer, with thanksgiving, for the past and imploring the favor and guidance of Almighty God; and he does earnestly invite all soldiers and citizens to observe the same in a spirit of reverence, puitence and prayer."

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Bills Introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, Mr. Kerns read a supplement to an act to increase the revenues and diminish the legislative expenses of the Commonwealth, approved the 16th of April, 1845, and supplements thereto relating to the theatres, or theatrical exhibitions, as follows: "That the provisions of the several acts requiring a license from the State for theatres or theatrical exhibitions shall not be held to extend to any musical or dramatic representations by amateurs in the city of Philadelphia, or the city of Pittsburgh, the net proceeds of which are to be devoted to the relief and support of widows or orphans, the wounded or the sick."

On the same day, Mr. McKee, from the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Canals, read the following supplement to the general turnpike and plank road act, approved January 26, 1849, so far as the same relates to Allegheny county: "Section 1, That the court of common pleas of Allegheny county shall have all the powers of a court of chancery upon the bill or complaint of one or more persons who may be interested in and shall institute a suit or suits to compel the board of directors, lessee and superintendent of any turnpike or plank road company incorporated pursuant to the general turnpike and plank road act aforesaid and supplements thereto, within said county to repair, keep up and maintain in good order and condition for public use the whole or any part of their road, and said court shall have jurisdiction in such suit or suits, according to the rules of practice in cours of equity, upon sufficient cause shown to restrain any such company failing to keep their road in proper repair for the convenient use of teams, wagons and other vehicles, using the same from collecting tolls of the owner or owners, or persons having charge thereof, while their road is suffered to be and remain in bad order and condition, and said court is hereby fully empowered on such complaint to enter preliminary and final decrees in the premises, and to make any other orders that may be required, to compel any such company or companies to repair and keep in good condition their road or roads by a judicious expenditure of moneys collected therefrom.

"Section 2, That the said court shall award costs in favor of the successful party or parties in such suit or suits, which shall be compelled to pay the same by attachment issued therein after ten days notice of taxation, and in case of default in obeying any order or decree in such suit or suits made, the party or parties so in default shall be deemed in contempt and subject to all the rains and penalties of the said court has power to inflict in like cases."

Mr. Hoffer, from the same committee, on Wednesday last read a supplement to an Act to incorporate the Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company, as follows: "That the President and Managers of the Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company be and are hereby authorized to increase the rates of toll on said road, not exceeding fifty per cent over the rates now authorized, and said company is further authorized to charge the same rates of toll upon vehicles laden with iron, from ore, or the product thereof, as said Company is now authorized by law to charge upon vehicles laden with coal, stone or wood."

Mr. Glass, from the Committee on Railroads, read the following supplement to an act for the incorporation of the Mahoning and French Creek Railroad Company: "That so much of the third section of the act of Assembly incorporating said company as restrict the issue of mortgage bonds to not exceeding eighteen thousand dollars per mile, be and the same is hereby repealed."

The following resolution relative to the time of the final adjournment of the Legislature was read by Mr. Guernsey, from the Committee of Ways and Means:

"That both Houses of the Legislature will adjourn *sine die* at twelve o'clock M., on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five."

Pittsburgh Through Boston Spectacles

The editor of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, who has recently visited this city, gives the following racy and somewhat whimsical account of his impressions. It will be seen, however, that although our facetious contemporary might, like most eastern men, have got a little bedoodled in the smoke here, it did not obscure from his vision the commercial importance of the Iron City, or the enterprise of its inhabitants:

"Pittsburgh, city of smoke and anvils and iron and crash and machinery and roar and coal and fire and—bum, rattle, crash, smoke creek, enterprise, smoke, manufactures, smoke and—and—more smoke.

"Let no one who has a prejudice in favor of clean linen visit Pittsburgh. When a man of correspondents, for instance, from the Hub, has arrived he immediately sends an item to the newspapers, speaking of the decrease of the manufacturing interest, for the reason that some dozen furnaces must have stopped. An inventor there is getting out a machine for extinguishing fires, in place of the ordinary fire engine. It simply absorbs some of the superfluous smoke, and turns it direct upon any conflagration that dreads soot, smothering it at once. He believes we may then sleep with our doors open during the caroess out of doors in the morning, and not be smoked bacon at night; only that our features are liable to be seared by the smoke, on a line, like clothespins, and one unaccustomed to breathing the atmosphere, gets hoarse in twelfth of coal to the ton, and loses his teeth. Black paint is unknown in Pittsburgh, black is the natural color. Women a good deal resemble Indian squaws, and we think we had seen somewhere before, and were surprised on his accosting us to find it was a friend from the East. We did not recognize him by smoke a couple of hours—adjourned to the Monongahela House, and after a bath in some clear water, and the removal of coal, we comprehended enough to recognize one another with but little difficulty.

"This place must be designed to give us more than a taste of the city of Dis," said our friend, "and I have had my mouth so full of smoke since I have been here that I have't had room for any cigars.

"But although Pittsburgh may at first sight suggest a thought of Lucifer's city, its inhabitants, and the people who should smoke out, are a live enterprise, ingenious and enterprising, wide awake in the true Yankee sense of the word, and if the Bostonians should smoke out, as they mean man from their midst instanter; their great factories and forges, foundries and machine shops, area wonder and a marvel; the fact that a bank can stand on such a foundation as burghers' efforts do not end in smoke. But enough in this vein. Pittsburgh is a city for a business man to visit, who shall be a capitalist, manufacturer, or the president of a railroad, mechanic, or any one interested in iron manufacture, a museum of both interest and instruction.

"For ourselves we may say we were in every respect *au fait* with Pittsburgh.

"The reader may naturally think we are wandering from the point in giving him a smoke instead of oil; but Pittsburgh is destined, as we have previously observed, to be one of the great distributing oil depots, from its favorable position at the juncture of the Allegheny and Monongahela, and the ease with which it may be reached from the oil region by water communication. Beside the many other conveniences it has for refining purposes, to say nothing of the large amount of oil consumed by its own manufactories, it is easily accessible that it will occupy a prominent position in the Petroleum trade of the country.

"The capitalists and business men of Pittsburgh are directed towards the development of oil territory will be evident to any one who may visit the city. Already, in 1864, we saw in the sight of immense piers of oil barrels that have been landed by the boats on the levee, and a talk to any of the oil merchants, capitalists, in the stores, and at the hotels, the special reports of the Petroleum markets, and 'Oil News' of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* and other newspapers, the public mind with the subscription books for new stock companies, the bills and advertisements of oil territory and pumping engines, and even the notices on the bridges, we could not help but feel that the genius of Petroleum has left here an indelible mark."

SUBJUGATION POSSIBLE.—The impossibility of subjugation, that is, the re-establishment of Federal authority over the whole country, has been steadily denied by the Southern press. It was, as they asserted, the chief of impossibilities, and never to be thought of. But they are easing off on that point. The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 27th, does it after this fashion: "*Subjugation is a possible, though not a probable* thing. But we should esteem it highly probable, if we could believe the Southern people capable of such self-pollution." The *Dispatch* then alludes to the question whether the South would join the North against England, and says:

"We think we are nearer the mark when we say that, subjugated, the South, so far from wishing to fight England or any other power, would be prone to see any enemy of its subjugator, whether the Queen of Great Britain or the Emperor of Austria, triumphant over its Yankee masters, even though it ended in transferring our own vassalage to the hands of that conqueror. Once subjugated, it is not only a matter of indifference to us who are our proprietors, because we would infinitely rather be the flagemen of European kings than the bondsmen of Yankee task-masters."

Admiral Porter's remark that Fort Fisher is "stronger than the Malakhoff," is calculated to create unjust impressions, as the inference is that a small force of Americans did better than was done by a large French force. The Malakhoff was taken by surprise, and the terrible fighting of which it was the scene was the consequence of vigorous attempts made by the Russians to recover what they had lost. According to a French account, but one French column out of five maintained its ground against the Russians, but that sufficed to give victory to the Allies. The fight in the Malakhoff was of the same length as the fighting in Fort Fisher, that is, it lasted between six and seven hours in each case. As respects killed and wounded, probably the loss on both sides at the Malakhoff was eight or ten times greater than it was at Fort Fisher, and the force employed by the Allies were by far the more numerous.

REBEL PLANS DIVULGED.—A correspondent of the New York *News*, who professes to know the secrets of the rebel cabinet, says Jeff Davis has decided to surrender Charleston without an attempt to resist General Sherman. He thinks the city has been defended long enough to satisfy the rebel pride, and now, as there is no

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Wednesday, February 1, 1865.

The Daily Commercial

(For the Daily Commercial.)

Coal Hill, Opposite Pittsburgh.

BY JOHN K. HOLMES.

Bold mount, whose winter blasted side
Sweeps up towards the midnight moon,
What histories in thy depths abide,
And will, till comes the shock of doom!
The wind sung shadows sweep about,
Thy rocky ramparts wild and cold,
Like dusky banners, night flings out,
And leaves the stealthy morn to fold.

Long, o'er thy crags the wild vines hung,
And there the gloom of ages slept,
Through gin which the flitting Indian sprung
And many a screaming wild bird swept.
And many a screaming wild bird swept.
There crawled the snake, and hissed his spite
Around his bramble-matted nest,
And there the panthers howled at night,
And storm rocked eagles sunk to rest.

Through thy umbrageous aisles of old,
Full many a hymn the wild Indian sung;
And many a savage war-whoop roll'd,
Through lonely depths with darkness hung.
But, Time hath chased the shades of eld,
A frail, free breath of life hath blown,
And riches, long in depths withheld,
Send their broad smoke-wreaths round thy throne.

Ye days of solitude! how fast
Your lonely footsteps disappear,
Before the Saxon's bugle blast,
The axe-chips of the pioneer!
The wolf goes howling back, and whines
His blood-laments to Western moons;
And on his old haunts peace reclines,
And whistling hunters blow their tunes.

Oh mount! forever proudly stand
Though man has scarred thy stately form,
For thou art in thy serene grand—
A page to read in calm or storm.
How many eyes, that gazed from thee,
Once bright with boyhood's dreams and trust,
Have come, as mine have come, to see
Much once-beloved returned to dust.

January, 1865.

CITY MATTERS.

☞ For additional local see first page.

ST. PAUL'S PASSIONIST MONASTERY.—In company with two friends we visited St. Paul's Passionist Monastery on the summit of the hill overlooking Birmingham. We were kindly received and most hospitably entertained by those in charge of the institution, and shown through the vast edifice, including the libraries, school rooms, sacristy, church, &c. The following facts in regard to the origin, rise, progress, present condition and objects of the Monastery may not be uninteresting.

It seems that in the year 1852, M. O'Connor, then Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, paid a visit to Rome, and during his sojourn in the Eternal City urged upon his ecclesiastical superiors the importance of establishing an order of Passionists in the United States, to act as pioneers or missionaries in propagating the Catholic faith. His appeal was successful, and on his return to Pittsburgh he brought with him four members of the Passionist Order, Rev. Father Anthony, Rev. Father Albinos, Rev. Father Stanislaus, and Brother Lawrence. Upon the arrival of the party in Pittsburgh Bishop O'Connor donated some eight acres of land on the hill south of Birmingham to the new order, who at once took possession of the same, and commenced the erection of buildings suitable to their wants. At first the buildings were small, but amply sufficient for the little band composing the brotherhood. Soon, however, it became necessary, in order to meet the growing demands upon the Monastery, to increase its capacity, and gradually, year by year, has grown up one of the finest buildings in or about Pittsburgh. The Monastery as above stated, is situate on the hill above Birmingham, and to give the reader an idea of its elevation, we may state that its foundation walls are several feet higher than the top of the steeple on St. Paul's Cathedral, and commands the finest view of the two cities, boroughs, rivers and surrounding country that can be had in this vicinity.

The primary object of the Monastery is to educate and prepare men for Catholic missions. The inmates are divided into four classes: priests, students, novitiates and brothers. The latter are those who act in the capacity of laborers and servants; the novitiates are young men taken on trial for one year; the students such as have passed a successful term as novitiates, and the priests men qualified for missionary life and labors. Since the organization of St. Paul's Monastery in 1852, which is looked upon as the mother establishment in the Western States, two other houses have sprung up—one in Dunkirk and the other in Hoboken—in both of which places fine buildings have been erected.

It may not be amiss to state that whilst the order is Roman Catholic in the strictest sense so far as its religious tenets are concerned, yet it is not under the control or management of the Bishop of the diocese in which it happens to be located. The head of the order resides in Rome, having appointed as Principal Superior Very Rev. Father Domenec, who for the most part makes his home at St. Paul's Monastery, Eden Monastery has its local Superior, Father Luke being assigned to Pittsburgh, John Baptiste to Dunkirk, and Rev. Father Victor to Hoboken. The Monastery at Dunkirk was completed in 1860, that at Hoboken in 1863, and the whole number of priests and students in these institutions now numbers about eighty. Those who become members of the Monastery as students receive a thorough education, and are not permitted to enter upon their missionary duties until deemed thoroughly qualified for the task. Among the books in the extensive library, we noticed some dating back as far as 1580.

Columns might be filled with descriptions of the paintings which adorn the walls of the institution, whilst language would fail in conveying to the reader a correct idea of the beauty of the interior of the church. In connection with the Monastery, there is a "Religious Retreat," a place set apart for the reception and accommodation of persons who desire so to exclude themselves for a time from the world, and give their whole time to pious devotions. It is claimed that great good has resulted to those who have entered the "Retreat," and numbers are availing themselves of its benefits as a reformatory institution.

We stated, a day or two ago, that the Superior of the Monastery was injured by the late accident near Hudson, Ohio, on the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, some weeks since. He reached the Monastery on Friday, and, although considerably out of danger, is not unable to leave his bed. He was badly cut about the head, bruised on the breast and burned on the thigh. That he is alive to day is, perhaps, owing to the professional skill of Dr. Hodge, of Hudson, Ohio, and the unwearied care and attention of Sergeant A. W. Foltz, a young soldier of the Ninth Ohio Battery, to whose residence the Superior was conveyed. D. D. Morrell, agent of the road at Hudson, is also spoken of as being unremitting in his attentions to all the injured on that occasion.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.—The following donations have been received from W. Holmes, Esq., Treasurer late Sanitary Fair:

James Parker, Titusville, Crawford county, Pa. $5 00
Wm. H. Abbot, do., do. 25 00
Geo. C. Bartlett, do., do. 25 00
Jos. L. Chase 25 00
Cash 10 00
$130 00
Donation A. Fulton & Son 100 00
$230 00

SENTENCES.—John T. Murdock was yesterday morning sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars to the United States, and undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for and during the term of twelve months, and pay the costs in the action. William Pierce was convicted on a similar charge and received a like sentence. The parties were sentenced to the full extent of the law, and will be transmitted to the Penitentiary to-day.

IN THE CITY.—Col. Jas Patchell, Capt. James D. Duncan, Co. F, Capt. Samuel Duval and Quartermaster M. W. Lewis, of the 102d Pennsylvania regiment, are in the city on brief leaves of absence. They report the regiment in excellent condition, and anxiously awaiting an advance. The 102d is truly a Pittsburgh regiment, and our citizens are always pleased to hear from it.

ON TRIAL.—J. Berlyn has been on trial for the past two days before a military commission appointed for that purpose. Berlyn has for some time past been employed in the Quartermaster's office in this city, and is charged with selling Quartermaster's stores—such as grain, &c.—and appropriating the money received to his own purposes. The case will probably be concluded to-day.

ACCIDENT.—A young lad named Fisher, whose father is a tinner, and a resident of East Birmingham, was seriously injured a day or two since while "coasting" down the hill above the town. By some accident he fell off the sled and was struck on the head by that following. So great was the velocity of the sled that the boy was very seriously injured, and many days may elapse ere he is able to be about again.

ROBBERY.—Mrs. Smith, a resident of Fulton street, returned from a sleigh ride late on Monday evening and discovered that some one had been in the house during her absence, and broken open trunks and drawers, from which was stolen fifty dollars in money, and several small articles of jewelry. No arrest has been made.

LEFT FOR WHEELING.—A number of young ladies, residents of this city, students of the Catholic Seminary in Wheeling, who have been spending a holiday month among their friends, left yesterday to resume their studies.

COAL EXCHANGE.—The meeting of the Coal Exchange, announced to come off yesterday, failed to organize for want of a quorum, hence no business was transacted.

REPENTANT REBEL.—The St. Louis *Republican* states, on the authority of a loyal officer just arrived in that city from Tennessee, that the rebel brigadier General Roddy, who has earned a high reputation as a partisan cavalry commander, has forsaken the rebel cause. He found means to communicate with our authorities, and procured a full pardon from the President as a condition precedent to laying down his arms. His pardon was forwarded to General Thomas's headquarters by Mr. Lincoln. He is a Tennessean.

Serpent Fascination.

Business led me to cross the Chilhowee Mountain, in Tennessee, on the 27th of June, 1857. When near Montodle Springs two birds were noticed, at a couple of rods distance from the road, which were acting in a manner new and strange to me. They were in an open space, near the stump of a fallen tree, but did not take flight at my approach, as under ordinary circumstances they would have done. On reaching a point opposite to them it was noticed that they were the brown mocking-bird or thrush, and that a very large black snake lay coiled at the side of the stump.

On seeing me it suddenly began to uncoil itself and move off as if to make its escape, the birds at the same time pausing a moment in their movements. But before it had stretched itself to more than half its length they were again in motion, and flew at it in the most energetic manner. Instantly the snake again whirled itself into coil in its former position. The mail bird then commenced to run and skip with great activity, in a semicircle, the serpent being the centre, and gradually closed in until within a foot or two of its coil, when, with a sudden dart forward, the bird thrust its head towards the head of the snake, and, in the same instant, threw itself backward, alighting on the ground at the distance of about ten feet.

Before the male had closed the feat the female had commenced a similar set of actions. All the movements of the birds were made with extended wings, as if ready to fly in a moment. By the time the female had thrown itself back from the snake, the male was in position, again, repeating the same movements as at first. In the meantime one or both boys had carried me some four or five rods into a thicket of bushes. Whether my hand guided him, and where I should stand during the figure, all this took place in a minute or two, and as only an indistinct view had been gained of the action of the birds in passing, a favorable position for observation was taken, so that all that occurred could be noted.

The last movement of the male bird, in thrusting its head forward into close contact with the snake, impressed me with the conviction that a case of the so-called fascination was enacting before me, and I determined to observe it in a philosophical manner.

It was half past one o'clock p. m. The birds were still eager at work when I turned my eye upon them after the interruption of hitching my horse. They were panting, as if greatly fatigued from long exertion, but manifested not the least disposition to remit their efforts. If not fascinated, they were at least so earnestly enlisted in the affair on hand as to disregard everything else around them.

The snake lay in its coil, with head erect and thrown back, so as to be in the best possible position to strike and seize the birds as they advanced. The many convulsions of its length-ened body joined in gracefully with the curves in its glittering head followed their motions. Its eyes sparkled in the sunlight like the polished diamond, while its movements gave to the ever-shifting scales the brilliant hues of the rainbow. Again and again, as the birds approached, it would strike at them with open mouth, exhibiting a slightly of disposition that portended death to them had they been seized in its jaws.

A few minutes sufficed to show that a battle and not a scene of fascination was presented before me. The birds, at each approach, struck the snake with their wings, and, in turn, the snake, when generally, but not always, it darted forward at them, only to find that it was alarming as a mere-shadow target. This can be easily explained. The snake in striking could never project itself more than about two-thirds of its length; but its defense was made with determined courage. Its body was by the birds protected it in the rear, so that the birds could only approach it in the front. They were assailed in their attacks as it was resolute in its defense. In attempting to seize them it could not curve to either side after starting, so as to follow their motions; but invariably shot forward in a straight line to the point they occupied when it made its spring.

The birds, in advancing to the attack, by a circular movement, were certain of being away from the spot at which it aimed, and when its teeth smacked together where it expected its prey, it had nothing in its grasp.

The warfare lasted, after I reached the spot, about twenty-five minutes by the watch. Once or twice during the contest the reptile made a movement to escape from the birds, but the birds, as at its first attempt, immediately brought it into position again. At last, seeming to despair of success in securing a dinner that hoselity, it darted off down the hill towards a grove of trees and bushes, nor turning to the right nor left. The birds swept after it, peeling, striking and striking it with their wings, as if inspired with the consciousness that victory was theirs.

At this moment I rushed forward, and after some difficulty, killed the snake and cut it open. There was not a particle of food from one end to the other of the intestine canal. It must therefore have been hungry; and if it possessed the faculty of charming, it would undoubtedly have employed its powers on such a delicacy as these birds.

When the dissection of the snake was finished, the birds were not to be seen. It was the season when their young were in the nest; and doubtless the conflict which had just terminated had been waged for the protection of their offspring. Less active birds verifying the same as they did to their enemy, must have been captured.

Remaining most of the summer in the mountains of North Carolina, frequent opportunities were afforded of inquiring of hunters and others what the birds knew about being charmed by serpents. All believed in the theory of fascination, and several had witnessed encounters such as I have described; but none had ever seen the snake seize the bird. They had looked on until the bird, as they supposed, was attempting to thrust its head, unbidden, into the mouth of the charmer, the serpent's mouth, when they had rushed forward and killed the serpent to save the bird from destruction.

In all the inquiries made, no instance has been related where there was any more evidence of fascination than in the one above observed by myself. In all cases, however, there was a singular uniformity in the descriptions of the manner in which the birds fluttered around the snakes. So nearly did their accounts correspond with, what I had witnessed that I was convinced of the truth of their statements.—*American Monthly.*

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned, by several governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 180 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au18am

☞ IT IS WELL TO GET CLEAR of a Cold the first week, but it is much safer and better to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy being *Dr. Jayne's Expectorant*. Sold by Druggists everywhere. ja26-M W S

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. In price it is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye to those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immensurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before in the people. Being simple in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized. When an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. I. MATTHEWS, General Agent,
72 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oct9-1y

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IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

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OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS.

Tools warranted, made of the very best JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

WELL BORERS

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Lowest Cash Prices,

With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations, viz:

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VISES, SLEDGES, HAMMERS, SHOVELS, PICKS, AXES, HATCHETS, SAWS, SQUARES, CHISELS, WRENCHES, FLANGES, LEVELS, NAILS, &c.

ROPE, LEATHER AND

Gum Belting, &c.,

All of which I have constantly in store. ja28-3m

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
Washington City, January 14, 1865.

Will be sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, February 2, 1865.

WILMINGTON, Delaware, THURSDAY, February 16, 1865,

Three Hundred Cavalry Horses

at each place.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the Army.

For road and farming purposes, many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 a. m. Terms, cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EAKIN,
Colonel in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

ja19-2w

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Liberal advances made on consignments.
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A large stock of all kinds on hand and for sale by
no6 JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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FAMILY

KNITTING MACHINES

Are offered to the Public with entire confidence in the belief that they are destined to FILL A

GREAT VOID IN THE FAMILY CIRCLE

throughout the land, and to take rank with the SEWING MACHINE as a valuable auxiliary in CLOTHING THE HOUSEHOLD, and is

Reducing Family Cares and Expenses.

These Machines are

PERFECTLY SIMPLE,

are very strongly constructed, and will LAST A LIFETIME.

The labor required to run them is very trifling, and they make VERY LITTLE NOISE.

A Child can easily operate and adjust them for the different kinds of Work.

They will readily knit

Woolen or Cotton Yarn, Zephyr, Worsted or Silk,

and make PLAIN or KNIT GOODS, as desired.

They are designed for making

SOCKS,
STOCKINGS,
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More Work Can Be Accomplished IN ONE DAY

on one of these Machines, than can be

DONE IN TWO MONTHS BY HAND.

The PLAIN STITCH made by them is precisely the same as that made by the ordinary Knitting Needle.

They will make TIGHT or OPEN STITCH, PLAIN, RIBBED or FANCY.

They are capable of making a GREATER QUANTITY and VARIETY OF WORK, and IN A MORE PERFECT MANNER, than ANY OTHER KNITTING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.

☞ Call and see them in operation.

AGENCY

For PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, WESTERN NEW YORK and WEST VIRGINIA.

No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

E. P. CARPENTER.

ja24 3m

PROSPECTUS:

The Subscribers to this propose to form a Company, under the Mining and Manufacturing Laws of Pennsylvania, with a

Capital of $60,000,

In 6 000 Shares of $10 Each,

For the purpose of

PURCHASING OIL AT PITTSBURGH

AND

REFINING THE SAME,

The Company own already the entire Tanks, machinery and buildings of the KEYSTONE OIL WORKS, situated on the corner of Pine and Boundary streets, on the Allegheny river, in Allegheny, Pa. This Refinery has a capacity of making 250 barrels of Refined Oil per week. The facilities here presented for refining oil cannot be excelled by any refinery in the world, having a large steam power, with pipes leading from the tanks into the river. From which the oil can be pumped, without the expense of hauling. The Company will have a

WORKING CAPITAL OF $40,000,

To purchase oil and pay the expense of refining. There will be guaranteed to the subscribers

TWO PER CENT. PER MONTH.

Which will, with reasonable care in working the Refinery, pay from $1.50 to $4.00 per barrel profit, making 250 barrels per week, or on an average of 100 barrels per annum, which will clear in two months almost the entire capital.

They also propose to sink one or more wells, on one of the most desirable spots on Cherry Run or Pit Hole Creek, having secured the territory for the same, which, with ordinary success, will secure an additional revenue, equal to the most paying and permanent companies. Therefore, the corporators hazard nothing in promising to the stockholders a most safe, reliable and profitable investment.

Books for the subscription of stock can be seen at the office of

WADE HAMPTON & CO., and
WEISENBERGER, FISHER & CO.,
Pittsburgh.

And at the office of

E. A. MARSHALL, Philadelphia.

And at the office of

STEELE & BAILEY, Pittsburgh.

ja26

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL MINING CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 25th, 1865.

DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of

TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE,

upon the Capital Stock, payable on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February inst., to stockholders of record, at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 28th inst.

Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the office of J. W. Clark & Co., Transfer Agent, Milk st., Boston.

JAMES M. COOPER,
Sec'y and Treas. National Min. Co.

ja16-4w

HEADQUARTERS

Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, before Petersburg, Va., Dec. 30th, 1864.—Three hundred and fifty good, able-bodied men wanted, to fill the depleted ranks of the 4th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, one of the best and most efficient in the field, the officers being experienced and faithful to the interest of the men. Avoid the draft. Go to the Provost Marshal or any volunteer recruiting officer, and enlist in the 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, B Company, commanded by Captain Daniel C. Boggs.

A. P. DUNCAN,
Lieut. Col. Commanding Regiment.

ja4-1m

DRIVING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS

The undersigned has made arrangements with the patentee for the manufacture of DRIVING PIPE for Oil Wells, with BOLLES'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON BANDS.

Parties can be furnished with any size DRIVING PIPE at short notice, and avoid all litigation with reference to patent. Ordinary Cast Iron Bowl and Flange pipe furnished promptly on receipt of order.

JOSEPH PENNOCK,
FULTON FOUNDRY,
OFFICE: 141 WOOD ST.

ja5-2m

DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY.

Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this company will please call at the office of Ira B. McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, and pay in the amount of their subscriptions

IRA B. McVAY,
Treasurer.

ja20-1f

300 SACKS P. B. POTATOES.

1000 New Iron bound Oil Barrels,
100 Sacks Onions,
100 Barrels Apples,
35 " Cranberries,
25 " Beans,
30 " Maple Sugar,
10 " Eggs.

For sale low, by

C. H. ORTH & CO.,

Produce and Commission Merchants,
ja17 No. 21 Smithfield street.

PRODUCE.—

2,500 bushels Dried Apples.
200 obls. prime Beans.
40 do. kiln-dried Hominy.
10 do. Canada Peas.
15 half obls. Pearl Barley.
3,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour.
100 obls. Green Apples.
5 do. Prime Roll Butter.
7 do. Eggs.
1,000 Premium A Bags. In store and for sale by
GRAFF & REITER, No. 27 Wood st.

mh26

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Re-engagement for six nights only of the celebrated lyric artiste

VESTVALI. VESTVALI.
VESTVALI. VESTVALI.
THE MAGNIFICENT.

and in opportunity to see her celebrated now play in which she has secured the enviable title of the greatest artiste of the age.

THIS EVENING, the great play of

GEMEA! GEMEA!

Gemea, the Hebrew Mother.....Vestvali,
To conclude with
THE LOST CHILD.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Penn street, near St. Clair.

W. C. SMYTHE .....Lessee and Manager.
Commences at 8 p. m.

JOHNNY HART,
FRANK BERGER,
D. W. COLLINS,
NICK FOSTER,
W. H. ASHTON,
FAYETTE WELCH,
JOHNNY REDDEN,
EDW. CAMPBELL,
GEO. DERIOUS,

THE CORPS DE BALLET.

SMYTHE'S MINSTRELS, acknowledged to equal all, and surpass many of the traveling troups.

The largest and most talented combination ever brought to this city.

THE ENTIRE COMPANY

Appear to-night in a splendid original programme.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Late Atheneum—Liberty street.

Immense success of the charming
Mlle LOUISE ELMORE,
Second appearance of the bewitching
FLORENCE RIVERS.

An entire change of programme every evening during this week.

Boyd, Gallagher, Tooley, Enochs, Holmes, Donnelly, and his magnificent Ballet Troupe,

The Buffalo Boys.

Miss JENNIE ALLEN, HARRY CLIFFORD, and the whole of the great Company will appear.

Prices as before.

CONCERT HALL.

POSITIVELY FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings,

February 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, 1865.

The Great Excelsior Eastern Troupe

SKIFF & GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS

AND BRASS BAND.

Twenty brilliant Star Performers, who will appear in an entirely new and original programme, not yet copied by any minstrel troupe in America. Everything is new, novel and attractive. In coupling in with the Ex ess Band is Messrs. DELEHANTY and WARD, the champion Double Clog Dancers, who challenge the world in the style of their performances. Also, the renowned

ONE-HORSE performers, but of gentlemanly artists of known ability. See Programmes.

STEEL & SLOCUM, Proprietors.
SKIFF & GAYLORD, Managers.
C. E. RICHARDSON, Agent.

ja31-6t

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small showbills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, can have the same done by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I have the best of the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same.

JAMES THACKERAY.

HEADQUARTERS, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
HARRISBURG, Jan. 26, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 55.

Authority from the War Department having this day been received to raise *Fifty Companies* of Volunteer Infantry, under the call of the President of the United States, dated December 19, 1864, for three hundred thousand (300,000) men—said Companies to be accepted from any portion of the State where vacancies exist, or consolidated into complete regiments, as may hereafter be deemed best. Preference will be given to persons who have been in service and have been honorably discharged, and who have left the field, or mustered out of service in consequence of ex piration of term.

II. Applications for appointments as mustering Lieutenants, under the above order will be immediately made to the Governor of the State, as the time allowed for raising these troops is too short to admit of any delay.

III. Commanding officers of regiments of companies, recruited in the Western Division of the State will report such recruiting officers to Col. Reah Frazer, Pittsburg, and of those recruited in the Eastern Division of the State, to the commanding officer, Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa.

Upon the application of the commanding officer, or of the regimental Quartermaster, transportation will be issued by the agents of the different railroad companies on which the State transportation to the camp of rendezvous may be required.

IV. All and necessary expenses for boarding and lodging of troops while under the call will be paid by the United States disbursing officer, at the proper place, at a rate not exceeding forty cents per day. Receipts must be taken from the officers of the United States, on the affidavits of the officer furnishing the same, and vouchers returned to the Auditor, to whom the money was paid. Names of the men, and the dates between which each man was boarded and lodged, must be specified in the vouchers.

V. The term of service will be for either one, two or three years, as recruits may elect.

VI. These troops must be mustered into service by the seventh (7th) of February next, in order that they may be credited on the draft, which will be made under the aforesaid call, prior to the draft.

VII. Incomplete companies which fail to organize, will be mustered in as fast as reasonable filled. So as to form and be mustered in with complete company and regiment, before the draft.

VIII. Bounties will be paid by the United States Government as follows:

To a recruit who enlists for one year.....$100 00
For recruits for two years..... 200 00
For recruits for three years..... 300 00

The first instalment of bounty will be paid by the mustering and disbursing officers, when the recruit is mustered in.

To a recruit who enlists in the army for one year.....$ 33 33
To a recruit who enlists in the army for two years..... 66 66
To a recruit who enlists in the army for three years..... 100 00

By order of
A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief;
A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General, Penn'a.

The annexed order is published for general information:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, January 21, 1865.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 131.

General Orders, No. 75, series of 1862 are hereby rescinded, and the following orders will govern hereafter:

I. In organizing new regiments or independent companies of infantry, cavalry or artillery, every effort will be exerted to appoint, or promote to the staff officers heretofore authorized, one Second Lieutenant for each company, who shall have been additionally mustered into service at the date of his appointment. Any officer thus appointed and mustered in, shall only be entitled to the pay and allowances of his grade, and shall not be entitled to the pay and pay roll of his company, and should he fail to enlist an organization such officer will be dropped from the Department may designate the men enlisted by him shall be transferred to some other company; his appointment shall be cancelled and he shall be discharged without pay, unless the Governor gives him a position in the consolidated company to which his men shall have been transferred.

II. Mustering officers will report promptly to the Adjutant General of the Army the name of every Recruiting Lieutenant mustered into the service by them under a conditional letter of appointment, together with the company and regiment for which he is recruiting. Officers will be mustered into the service only on the authority of the Governor of the State to which their regiments belong.

III. Articles of enlistment will be made out in duplicate by such recruiting officers, and will be disposed of as provided by paragraph 15, page 95, Recruiting Regulations. Volunteer Service. Recruits will be received into the regimental rendezvous at least, as often as once a week, where they will be immediately examined by the surgeon of the regiment or other surgeon employed for that purpose by the Superintendent. Recruiting Service, and if found unfit for duty by reason of permanent disability will be discharged from service forthwith by the Surgeon, who will report such discharge to the Superintendent Volunteer Recruiting Service, and also to the adjutant of the regiment, noting particularly those cases where the disability was obvious at the time of enlistment. As soon as the organization is complete, it will be carefully inspect d and mustered by a Mustered Mustering officer, who will see that at least the minimum number of each company is present; no absentees will be counted.

IV. Until regiments or independent companies are organized and mustered in, they will be under the control of the Governor of the State, but all requisitions for Quartermaster, Medical and Ordnance stores, all contracts for fuel, straw, and subsistence, and all requisitions for transportation, must be approved by the Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service for the State or division.

V. No accounts for expenses incurred in raising new organizations shall be paid by disbursing officers, unless approved by the Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service.

By order of the Secretary of War.

[OFFICIAL.] E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ja30-3t

MAPS OF THE OIL REGIONS.

Maps of the Oil District of Ohio.

Maps of the Oil District of West Virginia.

Maps of the Oil District of Venango Co.

Maps of the Oil District of Oil Creek, Pa.

The latest editions for sale by

W. S. HAVEN,

de8 corner of Wood and Third streets.

GLOVES AND MITTENS.

FUR, KID, BUCK and other

Gloves and Mittens,

In full stock, at
no29 R. H. PALMER'S,
84 Wood street.

VINEGAR.

H. REDENBACH & SONS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PURE CIDER VINEGAR,

oct8-1y No. 150 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS,

No. 6 FEDERAL STREET, third door from Suspension Bridge, ALLEGHENY, PA. ja22

E. PICHI,

DEALER IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,

23[1] No. 23 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES

Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street, PITTSBURGH.

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW
oct7-1y

PHOTOGRAPHS

DABB'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangements for

PHOTOGRAPHING

in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh

where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size,

Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors

His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a

Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,

which are open for inspection to the public.

The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.

Remember the place

L. H. DABBS,
Late Gallery on St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

ly28

PHOTOGRAPH CARDS

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Sample with catalogues sent for 25 cents. Inclose an envelope with your own name, and address.

D. HEMETTE,
de12-6m 58 Liberty street, New York city.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—

The first Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by

REICHENBACH,

No. 55 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. The Patent Leg resembles the natural limb as near as possible, as well as in appearance and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It meets the approval of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate this method, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On the check, it has the power and gives results as when waking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which in natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, becomes indispensable. ja14-1y

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS

AND

APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,

Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.

OTTO REIMOLD 96 Smithfield near Fifth street. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Reimold. ja14-1y

MEDICAL

PARK & BRILL,

Successors to J. P. Fleming,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, Perfumery, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,

Third door below R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

au22-1y

J. BENDER & CO.,

NO. 341, COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS., offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cough Candy, Anodyne Liniment, Spalding's Glue, Cayenne Pepper, Godfrey's Cordial, Sarsaparilla, Hive Syrup, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Hoofland's German Bitters, Jayne's Expectorant, Jayne's Tonic, Jayne's Alterative, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Jayne's Carminative, Jayne's Sanative Pills, Jayne's Hair Dye, Jayne's Ague Cure, Jayne's Expectorant, Jayne's Tonic, Jayne's Alterative, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Jayne's Carminative, Jayne's Sanative Pills, Jayne's Hair Dye, Jayne's Ague Cure, Sanford's Liver Invigorator, Sanford's Ginger, Sanford's Radical Cure, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ayer's Cathartic Pills, Ayer's Ague Cure, Ayer's Hair Vigor

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the sole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty-five cents a time.

In making the above change in our advertising terms, we avail ourselves of the opportunity to hold a brief converse with the public, more especially our advertising patrons.

When we enlarged the COMMERCIAL, in May last, we supposed that we had provided against every contingency, at least for some time to come, which our advertising patronage, and our obligations to the reading public, would impose. Experience has shown that we were mistaken; for liberal as was the provision then made for advertisements and reading matter, it some time since became wholly insufficient, unless we surrendered the essential features of the plan on which we proposed to publish the COMMERCIAL. One of the main ideas of that plan was, to give an amount of reading matter equal, at least, to what other journals of the class of the COMMERCIAL were giving, and at the same time answer the demands of advertisers. Although we expected our circulation would increase, and increase handsomely, we did not expect that within the time that has elapsed our edition would reach what it now is; and although we believed advertisers would perceive the advantage of using our columns, we did not expect that that description of patronage would, within that time, increase at a corresponding rate. That it would ultimately do so, we did not for a moment doubt.

Advertising is the back-bone of the newspaper business; it is the slowest to come and longest to stay. There has, however, always been a single fact connected with advertising in Pittsburgh that has operated as a serious drawback. We mean the rates. For some reason or other the rates have ever been those of country villages. Nine months ago the rates here were somewhat increased, but they still remained far below those of other cities. The fact seemed to be that Pittsburgh was behind other cities in its mode of doing business, that our trade was so far behind other places, and our dealers so far in the back-ground, that in reality the rates of other, and even smaller cities, could not be afforded. The result has been, that the press has fallen in the rear, for it could not afford the expense to keep up with the times. It was a false conclusion, for our experience has proved to our satisfaction that the press of Pittsburgh has but to adopt and *live up to* the rule her manufacturers and the press elsewhere so successfully practise, to reap corresponding results. That rule is: *make good wares and you will find a market.*

We started out to publish the COMMERCIAL on this principle, and our success, as we have said, has been greater than we expected. We have once increased our subscription price, but our circulation continued to increase at an undiminished rate. We did not then revise our advertising rates, but deferred doing so until our circulation should reach the point fixed in our mind, although we might conscientiously have done so even then. That period has arrived. We know that the extent and character of the circulation which the COMMERCIAL now has, warrants us in making the advance we have resolved on; and we feel entire confidence that in establishing the rates of advertising standing at the head of this column, we inaugurate the only correct principle on which to conduct business, the only one that this community would wish to see us adopt, because it is the only one on which a first-class journal can be maintained. To say that such a journal cannot live in Pittsburgh is to impeach her intelligence and public spirit, and it would be a confession that cities not half her population and importance are ahead of her in that which confers character and creates influence.

The change we have made in the advertising rates of the COMMERCIAL will ultimately give us space for an increased amount of reading matter, the "condition precedent" to character and circulation, which in turn is the essential condition of which advertisers wish to be assured. Lately, our low advertising rates have seriously compromised us in this respect,—our space has been curtailed, and we have been unable to publish speeches, documents, or scarcely anything else, besides our telegraphic dispatches, special and regular. Our local and general news departments have measurably been sacrificed; and we have for some time felt that much of our advertising was little better than a tax on us, inasmuch as it tended to deprive us of the space on which, in our plan, we base our main idea as to character and everything that will insure support.

One third of our present advertising at our new rates will be far more profitable, and it will enable us to produce such a paper as will insure it.

This is a new era, not only in the COMMERCIAL, but in the newspaper business in Pittsburgh. We enter in it with entire confidence. It is no experiment, any more than other innovations were, but which have been crowned with success. We looked to the community to support us in what were deemed extravagant expenses, and we have not been disappointed. From the very first hour we did so, the COMMERCIAL has continued to grow, until we have so far outstripped our mechanical appointments as to render an order for one of HOE'S FOUR CYLINDER PRESSES an immediate and urgent necessity.

We have many things in view, looking to length and excellence, which will be added in due time. Meanwhile, looking confidently to the intelligence and enterprise of our city, and the extended district of country constituting our more immediate field, we address ourselves to the fulfilment of the task of rendering the COMMERCIAL worthy not only of its present patronage, but the great increase for which we shall strive.

COUGHS! COUGHS!!

TRY STRICKLA.,D'S

MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM

DR. ST STICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

DIARRHŒA.

All the medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants, and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

PILE REMEDY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

TONIC.

We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors: it strengthens the whole nervous system, creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, and by

PARK & BRILL,

Wholesale Agents, No. 77 Federal St.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

And by

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Corner Wood and Second street,

Prepared by Dr A. Strickland, 6 East fourth st., Cincinnati, Ohio. no8-1y

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAPER, RAGS, &c.,

No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chestnut West side,

fe3-1 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

au16

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. MCCLEAN, PRES. } R. PATRICK, V. PRES
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JAN. 31, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 5-20	108 75	1 09
U. S. Certificates	97 25	.....
Butler county 6s	70 00	.....
Allegheny Gas	.....	57 25
Allegheny Valley R. R.	.....	12 00
Fort Wayne	62 00	.....
Connellsville R. R.	.....	12 00
Citizens' Passenger R. R.	50 00	78 00
Exchange Bank	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	70 25	.....
Dalzell	8 25	9 00
Horse Neck	85 00	.....
Pittsburgh and Phila.	1 25	.....
Cherry Run & Blood Farm	1 00	.....
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	3 75	4 00
Cherry Run Central	1 90	.....
Eldorado	1 50	.....

TUESDAY, Jan. 31—P. M.

No abatement in the attendance at the Peoples' Stock Exchange, nor in the buoyant state of the market. Stocks were lively and changed hands briskly at good prices. Cherry Run Central led off at a higher figure than it has touched for six months. Favorable reports from its territory has greatly stimulated the stock. It is reported that one of the wells which the company has put down to the depth of 408 feet makes a good show of oil, and it has been tubed and put in readiness for pumping. Cherry Run and Pittsburgh sold at a slight advance over the previous sale, and is held firm. There were a good number of transactions in Tarr, Story and Cherry Run; 80 cts was bid for Banner, and 80 cts, for Cherry Run and, Blood Farm, 85 bid and 90 asked; Horseneck, 85 bid and 95 asked; Merchants, 49 bid and 51 asked; Monongahela Pioneer, 75 bid and 85 asked; Oil Basin, 9½ bid and 10 asked; 145 was offered for Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, without bringing out any sellers; Union Lubric Farm, 98 offered and 98 asked for 1,000 shares. The following list compose the sales of the evening:

100 Cherry Run Central	$2 20
250 Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	1 55
300 do do do	1 55
200 do do do	1 55
200 do do do	1 55
500 Cherry Run and Pit Hole	1 05
500 do do do	1 02
500 do do do	1 00
500 do do do	1 00
750 Whitely Creek	1 10

—McIlwaine's regular weekly stock sale was well attended and a good feeling prevailed. At these sales generally a great many of our standard companies change hands. This evening there were few transactions, but prices were well maintained. We note the following sales:

20 shares Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank		$74 00
20	" Bank of Pittsburgh	72 00
30	" " "	72 00
10	" " "	71 00
11	" " "	70 50
2	" Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike	2 50
6	" Monongahela Navigation	46 00
10	" Allegheny Gas Co	57 25
650	" Allegheny Co Bounty Bonds	92 50
500	" Cherry Run and Pit Hole	1 00
100	" Dalzell	8 85
100	" Fleming and Blood	2 35
100	" Eldorado	1 70
100	" Union Lubrie	1 00
500	" Cherry Run Central	2 12½

—No sales took place at the Board this morning. Yesterday, after the regular session, the following sales were made:

3-60 5-20s	103¾
50 @ 5-20s	109
400 Stella	180
500 Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	160
20 Fourth National Bank	160
200 Cherry Run & Pitt Hole	1 00

—We seldom notice any of the many project for organizing new oil companies. There is already such a multitude of them in existence that it would seem there could be no room for any more. We are of the opinion, however, that companies founded upon producing wells, and good defined oil territory, will have little difficulty in disposing of their stock at a fair price. Our attention is called to the prospectus of the "Lloyd Petroleum Company," which appears to be entitled to the consideration of capitalists, both from the character and business standing of its getters up, as well as the excellent quality of its territory, which consists of two and a half acres on the Columbia Oil Company's property, the Story Farm, known as the Lloyd lease, on which are four wells, two of which are producing in the aggregate from 50 to 60 bbls. a day. This property is near the celebrated Egbert Farm, on which are the Maple Shade, Coquette and Jersey wells, whose yield per day is about one thousand barrels. Also, the one-eighth interest in the Adams well, on the Buchanan Farm, and one hundred acres in fee simple on Horse Creek, seven miles above Oil City; and the large oil refinery known as the "Montana," having a capacity for three hundred barrels per week. "The advantages of this Company compared with many others will easily be seen. We can dispose of our oil at the well when prices are up; and when low, can run our works and refine, and hold for an advance in price. The profit from the refinery alone—say the Company make three hundred barrels refined oil per week—will enable them to pay a handsome dividend. Working capital reserved for same, $35,000. The usual profit is $2 per barrel, refined oil; estimated at $1 50 barrel, this will give $150 per week, or $1,800 monthly. At present price the receipts from the wells now producing will enable the Company to pay regular dividends, and develope the land on Horse Creek. The Company also propose to give out a limited number of leases, reserving one-half of the oil as royalty. Books of subscription to the Capital Stock of the Company are now open at the office of Wade Bamston & Co., corner Fourth and Hand street, and at the Banking House of Ira B. McVay & Co., corner Fourth and Smithfield streets, and Allegheny Trust Company, Allegheny City."

—The gold market in New York, according to the *Herald*, has been in a fever of excitement during the past week, attended by rapid and violent fluctuations. The capture of Fort Fisher, together with the generally improving aspect of the military situation and the renewed agitation of the peace question, produced a semi-panic, which expended its force on Monday and Wednesday of last week, when the premium sank to 108, showing a decline of 36½ per cent since the 4th of the present month. But the decline was too rapid to be natural and permanent, being assisted by the course of speculation, which was almost entirely on the bear side. The market thus became largely oversold, while a lull in army news and a subsidence of the peace sensation afforded a favorable opportunity to leading operators for turning the market, which they accordingly did, and thus added to the force of the reaction which, in any case, was inevitable. The scarcity of cash gold floating on the market stimulated the rise, and the deliveries were made with difficulty. Not much more than three millions could be counted into the use towards the close of the week, although the aggregate in speculative hands was between four and five millions. The reaction, like the fall, was too sharp not to suffer a relapse; so, with the covering of a large portion of the "short" interest on Saturday, the market subsided rapidly from 22¼, the highest point of the day, to 21¾, at which it closed at the evening Exchange. The market is now in an easier position, but the scarcity of floating coin leaves it very sensitive to speculative influence, and the mass of unreasoning speculators, who make quotations, are no better than so many sheep who follow the leader by jumping all one way, whether there be a reason for it or not. Their object is simply to make money, and they only care to know how the market is likely to go for the next three days at any time. They care nothing for theories or the natural effect of foreign trade upon Exchange and Gold, but take their cue from the course of the market, itself influenced more by fancy than by fact.

—The annual report of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad supplies the following figures:

Earnings in 1864	$2,512,519
Operating Expenses	$1,505,636
Loans and Earnings Paid to Fort Wayne Road	187,689
Interest of all kinds	280,108—1,982,433
Remaining for stock	$529,882

or more than 12 per cent. The report adds:

It is gratifying to state that the great increase of freight upon the road has come in a very important degree from two articles of traffic which may be considered the staple of your road, naturally and legitimately belonging to it. These articles are coal and iron ore of Lake Superior. The coal interest was one of the principle agencies in planning and building this road, and those early projectors of the enterprise have always looked to the development of the coal mines on the line of the road as a sure and steady means of remuneration. The coal trade has from the first held an important place among the various sources of revenue to your road. It has steadily increased with the progress of years, and as manufacturing has been more extensively undertaken, and as new demands for coal from regions before unsupplied have arisen, the transportation over your road has been greatly increased in amount.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, }
Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1865. }

Business—quite an improvement was perceptible yesterday in commercial circles, there being a larger demand for certain articles. It certainly looks as if business was going to open up. The weather was moderating, but not sufficiently to open up our rivers. The receipts of produce have been fair; certain descriptions have undergone material alterations. They will be found noted under their proper heads. The rivers were rising slowly; it will take rain and warm weather to remove the ice and cause the same to disappear. On the landing steamboatmen are anxiously waiting their time; they want to be up and doing. From appearances we think their wish will soon be gratified. The tonnoge in port is large. The Olive will be the first boat to leave for St. Louis; she has her cargo on board. She will be followed by the Columbia, which comes next in turn. The first packet for Cincinnati is the Argonaut No. 2. She will be followed by the Yorktown. The little Pilgrim will be off for Nashville as soon as the weather will permit. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

HAY—The receipts yesterday were large. Holders were obliged to accept lower prices. The sales were 38 loads at the scales, at $38@43, and 1 car baled on track at $37.

LARD—The market was steady but not very active. Sales of 10 tierces Leaf, from store, at 24@24½c.

WHISKY—We have no change to note in this article. Sales of 10 bbls City Rectified at $2 25 per gallon.

BULK SIDES—We note a sale of 2,000 lbs at 20c.

BACON—The demand was more liberal yesterday, several parcels were under negotiation. Sales 3,000 lbs Shoulders at 21c; 2,000 lbs S. C. Hams at 24c.

HOMINY—The market was not active. Sales of 5 bbls at 6c per pound. The supply on hand is fair.

CHEESE—The market has undergone no change for some time past. The sales were 30 boxes W. R. at 20c, and 10 boxes do at 19@19½c.

FLOUR—The market remains inactive, the sales being confined to small parcels to meet wants. Sales of 300 bbls Family and nominally the same. Dealers have taken hold sparingly. Among the sales were the following: Extra Family—100 bbls of a favorite brand, "Falls of Ohio," at $11 00, 50 bbls fine Spring Wheat, $10 50, 50 do W. W., $10 75, and 150 bbls in lots, $10 75@$11 00; lower grades were dull.

COFFEE—The market was quiet but not very active. Sales in sacks, of Rio at 46@47.

RICE—Was in fair request. Sales of 6 tierces at 8¾@8¾.

BARLEY—The market was heavy, prices have a downward tendency. Buyers offer $1 50 for spring and $1 60 for fall, no sales were reported.

OATS—The demand is improving. Sales of 650 bush, from store, at 90@$1 00; car loads on track at 87c per bush.

WHEAT—We have no change to record. Red nominal at $2 05@2 10; white, $2 15 ₰ bush.

CORN—Market steady with sales at $1 30@1 31 ₰ bush.

STRAW—Sales of Rye at $23 00@25 00; oat at $20 00@22.

ASHES—We have no change to notice. Sodas ashe ranges from 7½@7¾c; refined do, 8½c; muriatesoda, 10½@10½c; potash, 11½@12; pearl, 13c.

SUGARS—The market was quiet but unchanged. Cuba, 21c; Porto Rico, 24c; stocks on hand are not large.

MOLASSES—Sales of 10 bbls Orleans at $1 25. Syrups, 10 bbls at $1 25.

BUTTER—The market was quiet but not very active. Sales of 4 bbls roll at 44@45c.

EGGS—The demand was fully up to the supply. Sales of 2 bbls at 32c.

DRIED APPLES—Market steady. Sales of bush at 12c ₰ lb.

TALLOW—We note a sale of 600 lbs at 14c.

FEED—The market was unchanged. Among the sales we note as follows: Seconds, 2 tons, at $2 15 ₰ 100 lbs; middlings, 2 tons, at $2 65 ₰ cwt.

APPLES—Tart apples are in demand; prime is very limited. Sales of 40 bbls, assorted, at $3 50@4 75 ₰ bbl.

BEANS—The market was quiet, with sales of 8 bbls of Navy at $5 00 ₰ bush.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
Wednesday, February 1, 1865. }

BUSINESS—We have only a dull market to report, the oil trade at present being in a very quiet condition. In the absence of sales we can only give the nominal rates so far as we could ascertain. All the Crude Oil held in first hands have been disposed of some days since. Most of them have closed up their business and suspended operations until navigation is resumed on the Allegheny river, which from present appearances will not be long. The weather continues to moderate. Crude Oil—The last reported was at 6½ packages included. Refined Oils was unchanged as regards prices or demand. The stock on hand is not large. The principal inquiry was for Free Oil for the Western markets. Holders were asking for Bonded 65c, Free 85@86c, whilst certain dealers were not offering their stocks. Benzole was steady, with an occasional sale of a few hundred barrels of Bonded at 39c, to which add the Government tax of 20c, sums up to 59c per gallon. One lot of 210 barrels was sold to be taken from the Works at these prices. Tar—The market was steady, with a fair demand. Lots of 25@50 barrels was disposed of at $7 62½ 7 87 per barrel. Lubricating Oils were steady. Sales—No. 1, at $1 30; No. 2 at 90c. The market was firm at those figures.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Pittsburgh F. W. & C. R. R.—Coit & ross, 1 car oats; D Wallace, 3 cars oats, 1 car corn; H Riddle, 34 dozen brooms; Schoma-ker & L, 99 bags fruit; Bingham & Hay, 1 car hay and 10 bbls flour; Sigmeyer & Co, 17 bbls rye flour.

Imports per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—J S Liggett, 137 sks wheat; McBane & Co, 150 sks wheat; W Anderson, 600 bgs barley; J Rhodes, 100 do do; Thos Bell, 297 sks malt; G Rupp, 1 car lumber; Robert Henderson, 302 sks oats; Godfrey & Co, 10 sks rags; Lamb & Hall, 1 box cheese; D Kaworth, 16 pkgs mdse; L M Voight, 67 sks oats; A W Hollinouse, 467 bbls paper.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Murphy, O'Neil & Co, 1 car corn from Wilcox; J Rutan & R Miller, 33 sacks oats; C Lee, 46 bgs oats.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
Wednesday, February 1, 1865. }

The Iron and Nail market has been inactive. The demand being principally for small lots, prices have undergone no change. The rates were:

FLAT BAR.

	₰ lb
1½ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	7¾
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	7¾
1½ to 1¾, by ¼ to ⅜ inch	7¾
1½ to 1¾ by ⅝ inch	8

HORSE SHOE.

	₰ lb
⅜ to 1, by 5-16 to ¾ inch	8¾

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ½ to 5-16 inch	7¾
2 to 6, by ⅝ and 3-16 inch	8
⅜ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8¼
⅜ to ⅝, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8¾

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¾ to 6 inch	8¼
1¾ and 2	8¾
1¼ and 1½	9¼
1 inch	10
¾ inch	10¾
½ inch	11¾

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ⅜ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₰ lb		₰ lb
1 to 2⅞ inch	7¼	⅝ and 9-16 inch	8
2¾ to 3 inch	7¾	½ to 7-16 inch	8¼
⅞ to 1⅝ inch	8	5-16 inch	8¾
⅝ to 1 inch	8¼	¼ inch	9¼
⅞ and ¾ inch	8¾	3-16 inch	11

OVAL IRON.

	₰ lb		₰ lb
⅝ to 1¼ inch	7¾	⅜ inch	8¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	8	¼ inch	8¾

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₰ lb		₰ lb
⅝ to 1¼ inch	8	⅜ inch	8¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	8¼	¼ inch	9

WAGON BOX IRON.

	₰ lb
⅜ inch	8¼
¼ inch	9¼

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	10
" 18 to 24	10¼
" 25 and 26	10¾
" 27	10¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₰ lb extra

8-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	9

Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₰ lb extra.

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1½ to 2, by ¼ to ⅝ inch	8
1½ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	8¼
1¼ by ½ inch	8¼

Juniata Iron 2¼ c ₰ lb over "American."

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	8¼

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	15

NAILS.

	₰ Keg		₰ Keg
1st to 6d Nails	8 12½	2d Fine	10 37½
4d and 5d	8 25	2d Finish	11 37½
3d and 7d	8 62½	Lining	11 87½
8d and 9d	8 87½	Clinch	9 62½
10	9 37½	Ice Spikes	8 87½
Casing Nails.		Barrel	
8d	10 13	⅞ inch	11 88
8d	9 88	¾ inch	11 13
10d	9 63	1 inch	10 38
12d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
16d	9 63	1½ inch	9 88
Finishing.		Tobacco	
6d	10 63	6d	9 88
8d	10 38	8d	9 63
10d	10 13	10d	9 38
12d	10 13		
16d	10 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

TERMS—Note or acceptance at 60 days with exchange on New York, or a discount of 8 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, January 31.

Railway Lists were steady on call, but there was a great falling off in business. Government Stocks are all better with increased demand for old Five-Twenties, for foreign account. State Bonds firm and more inquired for. Miscellaneous and Coal Lists all steady. The gold room was depressed this morning by peace rumors, and the fact that a large amount of cotton is on the way to this port. This afternoon the reported arrival of Peace Commissioners at Washington had a further depressing effect. The recent Bull combination has nearly held out. The demand for foreign exchange is limited. The money market is easy at 6 per cent. Stocks firm at the Petroleum Board and moderately active. Sales of Excelsior at 14c; Manhattan, 75c; Oceanic, $2 05; Tack, $2 40; Buchanan Farm, $1 80; United States, 28c. Petroleum very quiet and prices irregular, owing to the unsettled and lower market for exchange. Sales at 48@48½ for Crude, 66@67 for Refined in bond, and 86@87 for Refined free.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 31.

Gold excited and decidedly lower, opening at 211, declining to 202½, and closing at 205½. Government stocks a shade firmer, with fair business. Stocks dull and lower; Rock Island, 91¾; Fort Wayne, 90¼; Northwestern, 32½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 76; Illinois Central scrip, 113; Michigan Southern, 64¾; New York Central, 108¾; Erie, 79¾; Hudson, 106½; Reading, 103½; Michigan Central, 108½; U. S. 6s, '81 coupons, 109½; U. S. 5-20, regular, 108¾; U. S. 6s, 5-20 coupons, 108½; new issue U. S. 10-40 coupons, 105¾; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 26¾. Money easy at 6@7 per cent; sterling moderate at 109¾@109¾.

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallagher's Exchange, gold, 202¾; Erie, 61¾; Hudson, 102; Reading, 103¼; Michigan Central, 108½; Michigan Southern, 63¾; Illinois Central, 115; Rock Island, 90; Northwestern, 32½; do preferred, 61¾; Fort Wayne, 90¼; Ohio Certificates, 26½; Canton, 50; Cumberland, 45; Mariposa, 10½. Stocks rallied after call. Gold sold up to 203¾, at which it closed.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, January 31.

Petroleum dull; crude, 46c; refined, in bond, 66c, and free 86@87c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 31.

Cotton irregular, unsettled and lower, at 55@57c for middling. Flour—State and Western dull and 10@20c lower; $9 40@9 50 for extra State; $9 60@9 90 for round hoop Ohio, and $9 90@$10 for trade brands—market closing quiet. Whisky firmer and moderately active, at $2 31 @2 31½ for Western. Wheat dull and nominal at 2@3c lower; choice amber Milwaukee at $2 55. Rye quiet. Barley firm. Corn quiet; new mixed Western at $1 73, afloat. Oats firm and in good demand, at $1 06@1 07 for Western. Sugar firm; Muscovado, 18¼@19¾. Coffee dull. Molasses in active demand; Cuba Muscovado, 70c; new crop do at 68c; new crop New Orleans, $1 40@1 50. Pork opened dull and lower, and closed in better demand at former prices; $34 50@35 for new mess, closing at $34 75 cash; $34 50@35 for 1863-4 mess cash and regular way, closing at $34 75 cash; $30@31 for prime, chiefly at $31; and $25@25 50 for prime mess. Beef dull and heavy at about previous prices. Dressed hogs dull at 15¾@16c for western, the latter for very heavy. Bacon quiet and drooping, at 20c for clear rib and 21¾c for short ribbed. Cut meats drooping, at 17@18¼c for shoulders and hams. Lard heavy and a shade easier, at 18¾@20c, and choice at 22¾c. Butter quiet at 32@37c. Cheese quiet at 14@24c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.

The market is unsettled and excited in consequence of the decline in gold. Flour dull and little export demand; superfine, $9 75@10; extra, $10 25@10 75. Wheat dull, red, $2 90@2 60; white, $3@3 05. Rye steady; new, $1 60@$1 67. Provisions are very dull. Pork steady. Sales of 300 tierces Lard at 23¾c. Petroleum—Crude, 48@50c; refined, in bond, 69c; refined, free, 88@92c. Whisky dull at $2 35.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.

Flour and Wheat dull, and prices nominal; no demand. Corn dull, unchanged; car at 110@112; shelled at 115@116. Oats at 85@86, and less firm. Rye at 133. Whiskey firm at 229. Provisions are dull, and unchanged, but weaker; no quotations can be given to be of any use. Flax seed advanced to 280. Clover and timothy unchanged. Groceries dull, and prices drooping. Gold at 200. Silver at 185. The decline in Gold, and the peace reports, have demoralized the markets for the present generally.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 31.

Nothing doing in grain. Flour nominal. Provisions quiet and unsettled. Whisky firm $2 35.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.

Receipts—1,400 bbls flour, 16,000 bush wheat, 4,000 corn, 28,000 oats, 1,800 hogs. Provisions dull. Mess pork $33 00@33 50, prime 26@$1 00 lower on the spot and 50c@$1 00 higher for seller January and 15@25c higher at 29¼@29½; dressed dull and 25@50c lower at 12¾@13½c. Whisky dull and 2@3c lower at $2 16@2 16½. Flour dull. Wheat quiet and 2@3c lower at $1 41 for No. 1. Corn 75@77c for new. Oats active and 1@1c lower at 46@46c for No. 1.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

The current prices for the week at all the markets were:

BEEF CATTLE—1st qual., ₰ cwt	$23 00@28 00	
Fair to good qual.	18 00@22 00	
Common	15 00@17 00	
Ordinary	14 00@14 00	
COWS & CALVES—1st quality	60 00@75 00	
Ordinary	45 00@55 00	
Common	35 00@45 00	
Inferior	30 00@35 00	
VEAL CALVES—1st quality ₰ lb	13 00@14 00	
Ordinary	11 50@12 50	
Common	10 50@11 00	
Inferior	10 00@10 50	
SHEEP & LAMBS—Extras, ₰ head	12 00@13 00	
Prime	9 00@10 00	
Ordinary	7 50@ 8 00	
Common	6 00@ 7 50	
Inferior	6 00@ 6 00	
SWINE—Heavy Corn fed, ₰ cwt	13 25@14 25	
Lightand medium	13 25@13 75	
Still fed	13 00@13 50	

The market was not half supplied with beef cattle this week, and the consequence was an advance in prices of from 2@3c per pound. Poor cattle sold at 14c, while prime went as high as 28@29c, and nearly all fair to good at 19c to 21@22c. This is without exception the highest week we have seen, and we believe the entire week before was never equalled. Many of the butchers refused to buy hogs, which were a trifle better, but the improvement was not marked. The receipts of all kinds of stock, and all the yards, for the week and last week, were as follows:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Beeves	4,483	7,103
Cows	87	83
Veal Calves	1,503	1,503
Sheep and Lambs	16,273	17,312
Swine	1,727	6,215

Louisiana Sugar Crop.

In compliance with the expressed wishes of many of our patrons, we are enabled to-day to ascertain, as near as possible, the number of hogsheads of Sugar made in the Parishes within the lines this season. For their reason we will designedly oblige those planters who have ground any cane this season to send us a memorandum of the number of hogsheads made, together with the names of the plantations and the Parishes in which they are located respectively. If our wishes in this respect are complied with, we shall be able, in a short time, to publish a statement of the actual product of all the plantations which have been worked, and with this information parties interested will be put in a better position to make estimes as to the future. As a beginning in the way of obtaining this desirable statistical matter we publish herewith a statement of the quantity of Sugar made the past season in the parishes of Orleans, St. Bernard and Plaquemines, below the city, on nearly all of the plantations that ground any cane at all. We may have been led into some slight errors, perhaps, in our figures, but not enough, we feel sure, to materially vary the results. Where we have fallen into error, however trivial, we would thank our friends for advising us of the same. The entire product of the plantations noticed in all three of the parishes amounts to but 2579 hogsheads, while in 1861—2, according to Mr. Chambers' figures, which we copy, these same estimates produced 21,651 hogsheads, averaging 1100 pounds each. The total quantity of Sugar made in 1861-2 (the last season for which we have any authentic returns) in the three parishes under review, was: For Orleans 1,700 hhds, St. Bernard, 6,640 hhds, Plaquemines, right bank of the Mississippi, 13,988 hhds, Plaquemines, left bank of the Mississippi, 8,405 hhds, forming a total of 30,883 hhds.

Cincinnati Hog Products.

A more quiet feeling controls the provision market for seems due to the opposition on the part of adventurers to invest, and but a moderate demand on account of orders. There can be no change noted in quotations for any commodity under this head. Lard is quite firmly held at 22c for prime city brands. Mess Pork at $40. Bulk Meats sold to a moderate extent at 12½@12½c, for loose, but they are not easily bought at these figures. We inadvertently omitted, yesterday, to give the computed number of Hogs packed at this point, as made up by one of our packers, from returns furnished by the various houses. The total number was 68,000. This is considerably short of the number reported to have come in, as shown by the weekly count from the railroads. As the count on the road were estimated to contain 55 head of hogs each, it is supposed that the estimate was full 12 per cent. too large. In many cases this is known to have been the fact, inasmuch as drovers were more careful to see that their hogs had more room, in order that the animals, so much more valuable than ordinarily, might not be exposed to the risk of loss by over crowding.

Close of the Packing Season.

The packing season of 1864-'65 has closed. The result of operations will be published in our next issue. The reports show that 92,469 cattle were cut in Chicago during the season, against 70,086 the previous season—being an increase of 22,323. The decrease in the number of hogs packed is almost as marked as the increase in cattle, the number of hogs cut during the season amounting to but 750,147—a decrease from last year of 154,514. This decrease in rendered still greater by a decrease of 10¾ pounds in the average weight of the hogs packed—making the deficiency, in pounds, 40,392,751. The yield of lard is also 7 pounds less per animal, and 9,880,119 pounds less than the yield of last season.—*Chicago Post.*

River Matters.

THE RIVER.—Navigation continue suspended to all points, and from present appearances is likely to continue so for some time. There are several boats at the landing that will take their departure as soon as the ice will permit.

Cincinnati.—The *Commercial* says: The weather was clear and cold, but moderated yesterday. At 7 a. m., the mercury indicated 11 degrees, and at 6 p. m., 26 degrees above zero. The genial rays of "Old Sol" melted the snow and ice at noon, but it was freezing again last night, with the wind from the South west. There was a new moon last night, and as it was lying flat on its back, in the emphatic language of Captain Batchelor, we may anticipate a spell of dry weather.

The river has receded 12 inches during the 24 hours ending last night, viz: 20 feet 3 inches to Louisville, and 5 feet in the steamboat pass over the falls. The Lower Ohio is full of ice, and navigation suspended to Cairo. The Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers are falling, with 4 feet in the channel. Navigation is still suspended between St. Louis.

There have been no arrivals or departures of steamboats since our last report, except the Newport and Covington ferries. They continue to make occasional trips through the ice with great difficulty.

The river is still full of heavy floating ice, and navigation suspended. There is no making ice, but we entertain hopes that the indications of the weather moderating may have the desired effect or creating another